









# TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

London, April 15th.—William Vernon Harcourt, resuming the debate on the Coercion bill in the House of Commons this afternoon, said that the present alliance between the Liberals and Parnellites was based on Liberal recognition of the fact that the wisest policy in Irish affairs lay in some form of Irish government which would tend to satisfy the Irish people. He twitted Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain with having secretly consulted Parnell, seeking to make an alliance with him for their own purposes. Referring to the conspiracy clauses of the proposed Act, Sir William declared that they sapped the foundation of all personal liberty and would even debar Irishmen from forming business combinations to defend their existing rights. The spirit in which the Government would administer the Coercion Act, if it were passed, was sufficiently shown in the appointment of King-Harmon to the Parliamentary Under Secretaryship for Ireland. By this appointment the Government had declared themselves to be partisan landlords and determined to administer the bill as agents of the landowners in Ireland, thus becoming instruments to stimulate the worst passions of the people and their bitterest religious prejudices. The bill would fail to suppress the Irish National League, because the people of Ireland believed in the league and trusted it. The effect of the enforcement of the bill would be to make the Government more detested and the league more popular than ever.

As to the Tory and Liberal Union taints about American gold fostering Irish discontent, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt said: "There are none who have less reason to complain of American gold than the Irish landlords, for none get more of it. They get it through their poor tenants' rents."

The proposal to make the bill permanent Sir William characterized as a breach of the fundamental conditions of the union between Ireland and Great Britain. The Government professed to reverence this union, but were doing their best to violate it. If the Government earnestly desired to maintain the union, let them abandon the policy of exasperating the Irish people and adopt a policy of justice and conciliation. [Cheers.]

Major Sanderson (Conservative) said that the National League was supported mainly by criminals, dynamiters and murderers across the Atlantic. He did not charge the gentlemen opposite with imbruing their hands in blood, but he did charge them with associating with men whom they knew to be murderers.

Healey rose to a point of order.

The Speaker replied that Major Sanderson had made the gravest charges, but that these could be met in debate. He himself was unable to interfere.

Healey responded that he would say what he thought of Sanderson regardless of consequences. If Mayor Sanderson referred to him he had no hesitation in saying that Sanderson was a liar. This remark was greeted with rousing Parnellite cheers. The Speaker called upon Healey to withdraw the expression. Healey replied: "I am not entitled to rise until you sit down." [Cheering renewed.] The Speaker resumed the chair.

Healey again took the floor and said:—"I am only able to meet the charge in one way. If you rule Major Sanderson in order, my expression is equally in order. If you rule him out of order I shall withdraw my expression."

The Speaker—That's not so. Sanderson made a charge of the gravest nature. The responsibility rests entirely with himself. It is his duty to prove it, if he can [cheers], but I cannot allow the expression you used.

Healey repeated that Sanderson was a liar. A great uproar arose. The Speaker again called upon Healey to withdraw the expression. Healey refused to do so. The Speaker thereupon named him, and W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, moved that Healey be suspended. Redmond jumped up and shouted, "I say he is a liar, too!"

The House divided upon motion to suspend Healey. The motion was carried by a vote of 118 to 52. When the vote was announced, Healey walked out of the House applauded by the Parnellites, who stood up, waving their hats and raising cheer after cheer.

Sanderson, upon attempting to resume his speech, was interrupted by loud cries of "Withdraw!" "Withdraw!" Sexton, interrupting, asked Sanderson whether he (Sanderson) persisted in his statement or would withdraw it. Sanderson replied that Sheridan was a member of the Executive Committee, of which the member for West Belfast (Sexton) was also a member. Loud cries of "Withdraw!" "Withdraw!"

Sexton—Did I know him to be? Did I ever associate with a man whom I knew to be a murderer? [Cheers, and voices, "Withdraw, you murderer!"]

Sanderson—I said that Sheridan was one of the committee and against him a true bill was found for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders. The committee must have known what kind of a man he was.

shouted: "I say you are a willful, cowardly liar." Then there was another un-

He appealed to the House to assist him in his duty, adding that he was willing to do anything in his power to allay bad feeling. [Cheers.] The Speaker then asked Sanderson whether he charged Sexton with associating with murderers. Sanderson after several evasive answers, which were interrupted by loud cries of "Answer!" "Answer the Speaker's question!" eventually withdrew the words he had used.

The Speaker then asked Sexton to withdraw his expression, at the same time adding: "I cannot conceal from myself the fact that the provocation has been very great." [Cheers.] Sexton formally withdrew his expression.

Leake, member for Lancashire, submitted that Healey be recalled.

The Speaker submitted that nothing could be done in the matter until the next sitting.

Sexton gave notice that at the next sitting of the House he would move that the suspension of Healey be revoked. [Cheers.]

Sanderson again resumed his speech, charging the Parnellites with various connections with Egan, Ford and other advocates of murder. At the conclusion of his speech Sanderson was greeted with cheers from the Conservative benches. Adjourned.

Healey was suspended for a week.

London, April 15th.—The *Times* and *St. James' Gazette* come out in about the same vein on the meeting of Russian nihilists in New York. The latter paper says: "The nihilist vote is not yet large enough to turn elections in the United States, and therefore American politicians are not bound to pay court to nihilist murderers or to help those guilty to collect money for their cause or even to save them from the gallows. Consequently President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard have made an extradition treaty with Russia providing for the surrender of dynamiters. Messrs. Ford, Sullivan and Rose must regard this treaty with amused interest. Leo Hartmann, the nihilist and his colleagues are indignant and want to know why free America denies them freedom to kill Czar when the passion for liberty in their breasts inclines them that way. Is the Russian Emperor more sacred than a British Minister? Perhaps not; but Herr Hartmann must organize the nihilist vote before he can expect the United States Government to see an exact parallel."

London, April 15th.—A correspondent at Acrrington having written to Gladstone respecting the position he took up during the American war, has received the following reply:—

Dear Sir—I at one time expected, but never desired the separation of the South from the North. The whole story was told in *Harper's Magazine* of New York, about 1874 or 1875.

Yours faithfully and obediently,  
W. E. GLADSTONE.

April 12th, 1887.

London, April 15.—The Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht Club is raising funds for a prize for an international yacht race. The course proposed is from Spithead through the Needles, round the Shambles lightship, off Portland, returning on the east end of the Isle of Wight, the finish to be at Portsmouth. The race will take place some time in August. The American boats are to sail without any restrictions as to the use of the center-board, and this is the only club in England that has up to the present offered a prize on those conditions.

Ottawa, April 15th.—In the House to-day Edward Blake charged the Government with not treating the Americans in the fishery matter as becomes one people to treat the citizens of another country. He wanted to know just what had been done and what assurance the Government had that a satisfactory result was likely to be reached. Sir John A. Macdonald said in reply that the question was such a delicate one to handle and in such an incomplete stage of proceedings, that he could not now give an answer. Negotiations so far had not succeeded, but they had other resources to fall back upon.

Zanzibar, April 15th.—A Somali trader from the Uganda country has arrived here, bearing advices from Emin Bey. He was established, when the trader left, at Wadchai, north of Albert Nyanza. He had two small steamers plying on the White Nile to Tonlake. In November, which was four months later than the advices brought by Dr. Junker, Emin Bey visited King Uya-gar, who was six days' journey from Uganda. Emin Bey was accompanied on the journey by Dr. Vita Hassan, ten Egyptian officers, three Greeks and four negroes.

Subsequently he asked Wang, King of Uganda, to receive him. The King said that he would willingly receive him if he came without followers. Emin Bey thereupon went to King Wang, accompanied by Dr. Vita and the three Greeks. He and his companions remained with the King seventeen days. Emin asked the King for permission to pass through his territory toward Zanzibar. The King, upon hearing this request, ordered the visitors to return would have nothing more to do with Europeans.

Unyanyembo by the King, who was indisposed to allow them to proceed.

Rangoon, April 15th.—Half the town of Pegu, fifty-eight miles northeast of Rangoon, was destroyed by fire, presumably incendiary. An extensive plot among the inhabitants of Upper Burma and the Dacoits to burn towns, massacre Europeans and proclaim a new king has been frustrated by the police and loyal Burmese, who, after three days' fighting, captured the leaders.

Paris, April 15th.—The members of the Chamber of Deputies, representing fishing constituents, had an interview to-day with M. Florens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and protested against the Newfoundland Fisheries bill which, they declared, was inimical to the interests of French fishermen. M. Florens promised to give the matter his serious attention.

St. John's (N. F.), April 15th.—A terrible gale raged along the west coast of this island all Tuesday and Wednesday, causing serious loss to life and great destruction of property. Near Rose Blanche two barks went down at their moorings and five men were drowned. Grave fears are entertained for the safety of four schooners and a large boat.

Amsterdam, April 15th.—The hotel in the center of the city, which was crowded with guests who came here to join in the festivities in honor of the King's birthday, caught fire last night and was entirely destroyed. Four of the inmates were killed and several sustained injuries of a more or less severe character.

London, April 15th.—The French have occupied Anjouan, or Johanna, island, the principal member of the Comoro group in the Mozambique channel. They have installed a Resident, and declared that they have established a protectorate over the island. The population are friendly to the French.

Amsterdam, April 15th.—Forty-five hundred students last night serenaded King Wilhelm III and the royal family, who have remained here since the royal birthday festivities.

London, April 15th.—The miners of North Cumberland county have decided by a vote of 1,400 to 300 to continue the strike.

Berlin, April 15th.—The extra military credits asked by the Government amount to 134,000,000 marks. Of this, 40,000,000 are for the increase of the army, 12,000,000 for new equipments and the remainder for strategic railroads and improvements in fortresses.

London, April 14th—5 A.M.—The channel steamer *Victoria* was wrecked on the rocks near Dieppe, France, during a heavy fog yesterday morning. She had ninety passengers on board, twelve of whom are believed to have been drowned. Very few particulars of the wreck have been received, and the names of the passengers lost are not known. It is supposed that a number of Americans on their way from London to Paris were on board, though it is the long and cheap way from New-haven to Dieppe. Mrs. Bram Stoker, wife of Mr. Henry Irving's manager, was one of the passengers, and up to midnight Mr. Stoker had heard nothing from her.

A correspondent telegraphing from Dieppe at a late hour gives the following account of the wreck: "The circumstances relating to the wreck of the channel steamer *Victoria* on the rocks off Yarengville, this morning is as follows: At 4:10 o'clock, when the steamer was close upon the coast, a dense fog prevailed, and as the foghorn signal at the light-house was not sounding those on board had no indication of the peril they were in. The foghorn, indeed, did not sound until some time after the vessel struck."

Considerable alarm was felt by the passengers at the first shock, but the officers believing that the vessel would be safely carried off by the tide, assured them that there was no cause for anxiety. As the time passed, however, and the *Victoria* remained firmly fixed, the excitement increased and when at 5:15 A.M. Captain Clarke ordered the boats to be lowered, many of the female passengers were in a state of abject panic. The officers did all in their power to allay their fears, but in the case of most of them, with slight success. Unfortunately, during the lowering of one of the boats, a lady's cloak became entangled in one of the davits, with the result that the boat was almost immediately capsized. The whole of its occupants were thrown in the water, and the air was rent with the terrified shrieks of women and children. Every effort at rescuing them was made, but in spite of all that could be done, several were drowned. Three female bodies and that of one child were washed ashore this evening, but no others have, up to the time of telegraphing, been recovered, and the entire number of lives lost is not yet known.

Two boats containing thirty-seven passengers have reached the beach in safety, and another landed several at Dieppe, where they now remain. Captain Clarke stood by the vessel till 11 o'clock. He is one of the oldest and most experienced officers in the service. The vessel is a total wreck.

The Prefect of the Department of the

The *Saragossa* left Baltimore for For Antonio on March 8th. She was abandoned on the morning of the 22nd in a severe gale and sand soon afterward. The castaways were picked up exhausted, after being in the lifeboats for twenty-seven hours, by the bark *Bachlor* and transferred to a tugboat, which landed them at Bermuda, whence they took passage on the *Flamborough*.

Washington, April 14.—Secretary Whitney to-day awarded to the Bethlehem Iron Works Company of Pennsylvania contracts for furnishing about 14,000 tons of steel gun forgings, and 4,500 tons of steel armor plate at a total cost of \$4,512,938. Its bid, though not the lowest for gun steel, was the lowest in the aggregate for the two contracts.

London, April 14th.—The *Nebraska*, with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, arrived at Gravesend at 4 o'clock this afternoon and came on up to London this evening. The voyage was unexpectedly free from incident. The Indians endured the trial of sensibleness with the stolidity characteristic of their race and seemed to be possessed of the indifference of old travelers. Only one horse died and that was from natural causes.

London, April 14th.—In Gladstone's elaborate review of the last volume of the Gre-villo memoirs, which will appear in the next number of an English historical review, the most interesting passage is that in which he defends the Crimean War as a European protest against the wrongdoing of a single State, an advance in civilization and a method of action favorable in itself to peace. "The Crimean War," he adds, "may claim this rare eulogism: It was an unselfish war."

Paris, April 14th.—*Le Temps* says England has assured France that she has no intention of making any attack on Hayti. England, *Le Temps* adds, has reduced the indemnity demanded of Hayti to \$100,000, and the French Admiral who was ordered to protect Europeans, has been ordered to leave Haytian waters.

Dublin, April 14th.—Parnell, Michael Davitt and a number of other prominent Irishmen are actively engaged in the work of promoting the organization of an Irish woolen manufacturing and exporting company, which capital of \$500,000. Davitt, while in the United States recently, received many promises of assistance from American importers.

Rome, April 14th.—The Pope has been informed by Prussia that she is considering his recently expressed wish, that on conclusion of the expected mutual understanding, the Prussian representation at the Vatican will be raised to the rank of an Embassy.

Vienna, April 14th.—A commission of Bulgarian officers en route from Krupp's ordnance works to Sofia, with a large quantity of war material, has arrived here. Austria has permitted the passage of the material through the empire.

London, April 12th.—The King of Portugal has sent a truly regal present to the German Emperor, which is worth all the other birthday presents put together. It is a sword of honor with a blade specially made at the Gibson arsenal and exquisitely chased. The hilt is of solid gold, encrusted in every part with diamonds, sapphires, rubies and emeralds. These were set after designs supplied by the Queen.

London, April 12th.—Leopold, King of Belgium, is in London. It is said he is here for the purpose of arranging for the betrothal of Clementine, his daughter, to Albert Victor, oldest son of the Prince of Wales. The young Princess will be 15 by the 20th of July. This is the age at which court etiquette permits Princesses to be married.

New York, April 12th.—There is much interesting speculation upon the question who will become the next owner of the great Argant diamonds, to be sold next month together with the other crown jewels of France. The three most prominent candidates for control of the famous treasures are said to be Queen Victoria, Adeline Patti and Mrs. John Mackay.

New York, April 13th.—The *Herald's* Washington special of the 13th says: Senator Hearst called upon Secretary Whitney this morning in regard to repairing the *Hartford* at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The Secretary informed his visitor that he had given the matter careful consideration, and had decided that the \$200,000 or \$300,000 necessary for this purpose would be practically thrown away. The vessel will therefore be condemned and sold.

London, April 12th.—The *Times'* correspondent at St. Petersburg says it is reported that the Czar before returning to Gatchina on Wednesday found letters on his writing table in the Winter Palace, threatening him with death.

London, April 12th.—It is reported that the Russians are collecting large commissary and other stores at Penjdeh and Kohja Seleh, on the northern borders of Afghanistan.

Berlin, April 12th.—General Kaubars, while en route to St. Petersburg, on his way from Vienna, will visit Berlin.

London, April 12th.—The Duchess of Norfolk is dead.

Berlin, April 12th.—Emperor William's

Panama, April 13th.—A fire took place yesterday at Imperator, one of the stations on the Canal line. It destroyed the machine shop belonging to the constructing firm. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Two lives were lost.

Brussels, April 13th.—The congress of workmen which met at Charleroi, to discuss the question of a general strike, was so divided on several questions that it reached no conclusion and adjourned to Whitsunday.

Berlin, April 13th.—The draft of the Brandy Tax bill has received the Emperor William's signature and will be immediately presented to the Bundesrath as a Prussian proposal.

Rome, April 13th.—The Pope has written to the Bishops of Alsace-Lorraine counseling them to avoid party questions, and to be especially careful to give Germany no pretext for complaint.

St. Petersburg, April 13th.—The Czar will permit the editor of the Moscow Gazette Kattikoff, to visit Paris and interview Boulanger.

Berlin, April 13th.—Prince Bismarck has left Berlin for Friedrichsruhe.

Berlin, April 13th.—The Berlin Post publishes a spirited article to-day on the relations between Germany and France. Referring to the French cavalry evolutions at Lunerville, at the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, it says: "These and similar military preparations along the frontier bear the character of provocations and appear to proceed entirely from a wish to aggravate and alarm Germany."

Queenstown, April 13th.—The arrivals here of emigrants on the way to the United States are at present enormous. The railways are running special trains to accommodate this class of travel. The number of emigrants now awaiting steamer to carry them to their destination is already greater than can be accommodated in the houses and lodgings, and many are camping in the streets. Fifteen hundred embarked yesterday. Three thousand more are expected to arrive Saturday to take the steamers here.

St. Petersburg, April 13th.—A settlement of the Afghan question has been effected by the Government of Great Britain and Russia. By the terms of this settlement England assents to the Russian demand for that branch of the Oxus now held by the Afghans, in exchange for which concessions will be made of territory on the northwest frontier.

The Hague, April 13th.—Advices from the Dutch East Indies say that the Dutch had an encounter with the natives in Achene on the 4th inst., and that the Achenees fled after a sharp engagement, leaving thirty-three dead. The Dutch loss was twelve dead and twenty-six wounded.

Dublin, April 13th.—Archbishop Croke of Cashel and all the priests of his diocese, have signed a memorial protesting against the Coercion bill, which document, they say, is a measure intended to lead to greater crimes.

Berlin, April 13rd.—It is stated that the issue of a new Russian loan for 100,000,000 rubles is imminent.

London, April 12th.—Dr. Oson Lenz, a representative of the Belgian King, has just returned from a prolonged journey of exploration. In his report to the King he has much to say about the work of missionaries in Africa, but not much that is favorable. He renders full justice to the good intentions of the missionaries and to the Scotch and London societies that send them out, but he says they waste large sums of money for really small results. The negroes who are taught by them to read and write become unfit for any manual occupation. They consider themselves as white men, think it undignified to toil, and when not engaged in holding large and noisy prayer meetings, at which every man wants to talk or preach, they are begging, and take it very ill if they cannot live altogether on contributions from their white fellow Christians.

European factors have learned to beware of these men and will not give them employment, so most of them end by relapsing into barbarism and vagabondage, their last state being worse than their first, as a renegade negro Christian almost always turns criminal.

New York, April 7th.—All hope of the missing steamer *Carmona* being heard of is now given up, and her name has been added to the long list of those reported as lost. At the office of Funk & Edey to-day it was said they never expected to hear any tidings of her. They believe the *Carmona* was lost, and that was all there was to it. The *Salerno*, two weeks overdue, has not been heard of since spoken by the *Elbe*, on the 27th ult., and it is supposed she, too, has been sunk. When last seen the *Salerno* was proceeding under sail with a broken propeller. Her Captain refused the *Elbe's* assistance.

New York, April 9th.—The steamer *Carina*, which arrived yesterday, did not report any tidings of the overdue steamers *Carmona* and *Salerno*. All the other European steamers coming over the course of west-bound steamers, where the *Carmona* and *Salerno* were expected to sail, also failed to report them; but several vessels report having experienced heavy gales and many icebergs, and this leads to the supposition that these missing vessels may have been lost either in gales or by collision with icebergs.

Tacoma, April 6th.—A terrible storm raged in the North Pacific on the 1st of April, the results of which have just been announced in the loss of the bark *El Dorado*, Captain Humphreys, bound from Seattle to San Francisco with coal. But two men were saved out of a crew of twenty. The schooner *Fennie Duford* arrived at Port Townsend this morning, bringing two of the crew of the bark *El Dorado*, coal laden, which foundered in the Pacific, fifty miles from Cape Flattery, on April 1st, going down with all hands. The two men were picked up from a raft.

London, April 10th.—Yesterday the large sailing vessel *Prince Victor* from New York to Sharpness, with 400,000 barrels of paraffin, got aground near Beachley. The tide rushed into the cabin and drowned the captain's wife and child. The vessel was got off, but was blown ashore at Woolston, where she is now lying.

Cork, April 11th.—A letter from Mr. Kennedy appears in the Cork *Herald* saying that the suspicious vessel seen off Youghal is the *Gulvere*, which left an American port ten days ago. He says that it is part of the Government's plot to treat the people to a scare in order to assist in passing the Coercion bill, and that the vessel will cruise between Queenstown and Youghal and try to entrap men to assist in landing dynamite, when Government agents will be ready to seize them. Mr. Kennedy asserts that the plot was originated at Dublin Castle.

Rome, April 11th.—In consequence of England's treatment of Ireland, and the attitude of the Irish clergy on the Irish question, the Pope has charged Cardinal Simonini to make thorough inquiry of the whole matter, and draft instructions for Irish Bishops.

Dublin, April 10th.—The friends of Michael Davitt have for some time been collecting funds to buy Eden-Hill Cottage at Bray, nine miles southeast of Dublin, and the other day the place was presented to Mr. Davitt. The cottage has been furnished throughout and the garden well looked after. An American piano was placed in Mrs. Davitt's room. Mr. Davitt was driven to the place the other day and the title deeds handed to the couple with appropriate speeches. The piano was a gift by the ladies to Mrs. Davitt, and in an illuminated address from them they say to Mrs. Davitt: "As the wife of Michael Davitt, as the daughter of the home of freedom, it will be pre-eminently your duty, as we believe your pleasure, by your gentle persuasiveness, under his loving guidance, to lead us in molding the manhood of Ireland to the form of freedom known in America."

Mrs. Davitt responded gracefully and modestly that the motives of his friends in considering her husband's future were in keeping with her highest ambition to make that future as much of a contrast as possible to his past trials and sufferings. She closed by saying she proposed to change the name of the cottage to Land-League cottage. This sentiment received hearty applause, and then Davitt made a short and feeling address.

London, April 10th.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* says: The most alarming reports respecting the Czar has been in circulation here. One rumor was to the effect that a mine had been discovered under the Imperial palace at Gatchina, but it is learned on the best authority that this report is untrue; also that no arrests have been made at Gatchina, as was reported.

On Wednesday, however, when the Czar was driving to Gatchina station, a man and a woman were seized at the corner of the Nevski Prospect and the Great Morskoy road ten minutes before the Czar's carriage passed. Another person tried to present a petition as the Czar passed, but was arrested before he could reach the carriage. It has not yet been ascertained positively whether or not the persons arrested had any criminal intentions. The Czar was in perfect health and excellent spirits.

Vienna and Berlin telegrams confirm the foregoing and state that the culprits stood upon the steps of an uninhabited house at No. 13 and carried bombs under a plaid shawl. It is supposed that the petitioner was an accomplice of the other two and did not know that the latter had been arrested. The Czar knew nothing of the arrests. He sat beside the Czarina and kept bowing to the populace. They were returning to Gatchina from the Winter Palace, where they had been receiving a Japanese prince.

The *Times's* St. Petersburg correspondent confirms the statement that a number of arrests were made there on Wednesday on the occasion of the Czar, but says that he is unable to confirm the report that a fresh attempt had been made on the Czar's life.

Allahabad, April 10th.—The Governor of Marat, in the Kolar-Ghizeai district, was killed by a Ghizeai while going to the assistance of Candahar troops engaged in suppressing the Ghizeai rebellion. It is reported that the Governor's force was massacred. Unfounded reports are current at Peshawar to the effect that the Amer of Afghanistan is dead; that Keln has fallen and that Cabul and Candahar are in danger.

London, April 10th.—Lord Hilmip, whose death occurred this week, was better known through his family name of Alsop, and the ale manufactured by him. It is said of him that he was an ideal country gentleman, unspoiled by his success in business or his elevation to the peerage. Although Hilmip was a brewer by trade, he had royal blood in his veins. On his mother's side he was a descendant from the Duchess of Exeter, daughter of Richard Plantagenet, whose grandfather was Edward III. It has been suggested to the Prime Minister that the liquor interests, since Lord Hilmip's death, are not adequately represented in the House of Lords. Alsop's ale, Barton's beer and Guinness' stout are represented in the house, but there is not a great gin distiller or wine merchant who has ever been made a peer.

London, April 10th.—The Empress Eugenie will leave Rome on Thursday of Easter week and return to London through Turin and Switzerland, reaching Farnborough about the 26th of this month. She has been leading a simple life at the Villa de la Harde. Dr. Scott, who went with the Prince Imperial to Zululand and who brought back the body to England, is at present one of the guests at the Villa de la Harde. Eugenie at present takes great interest in the plans for a splendid chapel at Farnborough which is to receive the remains of Emperor Napoleon III and of the Prince Imperial. The Empress' cousin, the Duchess Birona, is with her at present.

London, April 10th.—There continues to be much irritation in France over the course of Bismarck in Alsace-Lorraine. Until recently all the members of the French army had to obtain permission of the German police to visit or reside in this province and now the prohibition is extended to all Frenchmen. This following upon the heels of the expulsion of Antoine, a member of the Reichstag, from this province, increases the bitter feeling. This province is practically under martial law.

Yesterday four drunken young men who shouted "Vive La France" were arrested and imprisoned. Cable, a deputy in the Reichstag, from Alsace-Lorraine, who died this week, is to be buried to-morrow. The cemetery is already patrolled by German soldiers, to prevent any popular demonstration at the funeral.

The expulsion of all Frenchmen from this territory will be formally carried out after the 10th. The French physicians in the employ of railroads passing through the province have all been notified to leave.

Washington, April 9th.—As a result of the survey of the United States steamers *Shenandoah* and *Lachawanna*, at Mare Island, Cal., these vessels will be sold at public auction, and their names will be stricken from the naval register. There are two other wooden naval vessels—the *Oyama* and *Wachusett*—now condemned and waiting sale at Mare Island, and three at New York—the *Tennessee*, *Powhatan* and *Ticonderoga*. The names of wooden war ships are rapidly disappearing, and Mare Island has acquired the name of the naval graveyard among naval officers, from the number of condemnations of war vessels that are made there.

London, April 7th.—There is a strong emigration movement being organized here to establish English colonies in the neighborhood of Los Angeles, and to induce settlers to go to Southern California. Several English churches are canvassing the idea of buying tracts of land upon which to build churches, while at the same time selling out land in parcels to Christian workmen. If the Coercion bill passes there will be increased emigration from Ireland. There is great distress throughout England among the working classes, and emigration agents have no trouble in getting up supplies of skilled workmen to emigrate.

Santiago (Cuba), April 9th.—News has been received from Hayti to the effect that an amicable settlement of the British claims may be expected. The Haytian Assembly has had special sittings, one public and one secret, to consider the demand made by Hill, the British special agent, now in Hayti. He wished to hear the principle involved in the claim admitted. President Salomon declines taking action till he has obtained an expression of opinion from the Assembly. To admit the principle is to acknowledge the English claim of \$1,000,000. The island of Tortuga was offered to the British Government in settlement of this claim three years ago.

The French frigate *Lumiere*, Admiral Vigne, arrived the day before yesterday for orders. She was ordered to proceed to Hayti. It has been stated that the orders said that trouble was imminent. The vessel proceeded to Port-au-Prince.

An interesting complication may arise in connection with the "Black Republic," as Sir Spencer St. John, late British Minister to Hayti, terms it in his new book. The Government of Hayti has recently borrowed \$3,000,000 in Paris. If England wants the Haytian island, the French will probably have something to say.

The highly alarming rumors that have reached this city from Hayti seem to be baseless, as the United States steamer *Atlantic* left there three days ago for this port. The Haytian man-of-war *Dessalones*, Captain Cooper, son of Admiral Cooper of the United States navy, is also here. Captain Cooper stated positively that the rumor of a revolutionary movement there and another of the massacre of militiamen was absolutely groundless, that perfect peace and quiet reigned in Port-au-Prince, and that he (Captain Cooper) had left his family there. Her Majesty's ship *Canada*, with the British Commission on board, is still at Port-au-Prince. Hill is expected here within a fortnight. The general opinion in that the matter will be amicably settled.

Washington, April 9th.—Although no official announcement has been received at the Department of State of the report that Great Britain has threatened to seize Tortuga island, yet it is learned that the American consulate at Hayti has kept the department fully informed as to the nature of the British claim, and all the proceedings taken by that Government against Hayti during the past three or four years. Now that the matter is reported to have assumed so serious a phase, the Government, with a view to being prepared for any emergency, is beginning to canvas its resources, in case it should become necessary to again assert the intention of this country to maintain the Monroe doctrine to the extent of protecting those small republics of the American continent against the encroachment of European powers.

The result of the inquiries into the naval resources of the United States is not encouraging so far. Several wooden vessels, forming the training squadrons, are now on their way southward from the West Indies, and at present there is no vessel bearing the American flag in Haytian waters. The *Yantic* is at Key West, and the *Galena* at Aspinwall, and it is possible that one or both of these vessels may be ordered to the vicinity of Hayti to represent the United States Government in the event that it may become necessary to enter a formal protest against European encroachment in the West Indies.

Washington, April 15th.—It is stated at both the State and Navy Departments that there is no truth in the dispatch from Key West that Commodore Greene of the *Yantic* officially forbade the English man-of-war at Port-au-Prince to carry out their threat of seizing Tortuga Island. Secretary Whitney had never heard of such a thing until he saw the dispatch in a New York paper. He said that it was not likely that Commodore Greene would act without orders, and if he had deemed it necessary to do so, he would have telegraphed the department at once.

New York, April 15th.—The *World's Key West*, special of the 14th says: The United States steamer *Yantic* arrived here this afternoon from Port-au-Prince, Hayti. It is reported on good authority that while at Port-au-Prince, Commander Green positively and officially forbade the English man-of-war in that harbor to execute their threat of seizing Tortuga island. The report has created considerable excitement here among both the American and Spanish population.

Boston, April 2nd.—A report was received at the Cunard steamship office in this city at a late hour this evening that the steamer *Scythia* of the Cunard line had gone ashore in the breakers at Scituate, some six miles from Minot Ledge light just before dusk to-night. It is also reported that at the time of the disaster a blinding snowstorm was prevailing, accompanied by a terrific gale that the sea was simply wild with fury. The *Scythia* has over 800 souls on board, including passengers and crew and a rumour which cannot be verified because telegraphic communication with that station is interrupted by the storm, is current that there has been great loss of life. The wrecking companies have endeavored to send out tugs to the relief of the stranded ship, but the sea is so terrific that they could not live. They are now waiting for the sea to subside.

Later.—There seems to be no doubt from information at hand that the *Scythia* disaster is a fact, but how serious it is can not be learned until boats can go out. It will be impossible to get details to-night. The Associated Press reporter will go to the wreck on the first boat out.

Still later.—The report of the disaster has been confirmed by the police boat *Proctor*. Tugs with relief crews and a reporter on board will leave for the scene of the wreck as soon as it is safe to venture outside.

Chicago, April 8th.—The *Times's* Ottawa special of April 7th says: Lord Lansdowne positively refuses to say anything further or even refer to the subject of the eviction of his Irish tenants.—A military guard patrols about the grounds, while a six-footed sentry does duty at the main entrance of

the Government House. His Excellency lives in obscurity and is seldom seen beyond the precincts of Rideau Hall. So completely isolated does Lord Lansdowne keep himself from the outside world that his notions are the subject of general comment. He is timid, and the fear of some one of the many threatening letters he has received being carried into effect keeps him in a perpetual state of nervousness.

He has determined to go on with the evictions, however, and says that the law must be enforced, unless rents due last November are paid up. He carefully watches the newspapers, and any comment on his action is preserved. There is much speculation now as to whether he will open Parliament in person next Wednesday or appoint a deputy. The Constitution admits of the latter in cases of emergency.

Vienna, April 7th.—Baron Nordenskjöld expects to sail for the Antarctic regions about the middle of next year. He thinks the greatest difficulty in going near to the South Pole than anyone else will be in getting coal enough. He thinks the North Pole might be reached by balloon, but wonders how the successful adventurer would get back.

Rome, April 7th.—Dr. Windhorst, the German Catholic leader, has sent a telegram to the Pope saying that the Center party will accept the Prussian Ecclesiastical bill as a filial duty to the head of the Church and without any reserve. The Prussian Minister of Justice, who is now in Rome, had a conference to-day with Baron Von Schlozer, the Prussian Minister to the Vatican.

Paris, April 7th.—A semi-official note is published referring to the report in circulation here that the French Government has demanded the recall of Colonel Von Villmann, first military attaché of the German Embassy here. The note declares that the conduct of the official in question has furnished no grounds for complaint.

London, April 7th.—A gigantic naphtha fountain burst to-day at Baku, Russia. Oil, sand and enormous stones were carried to a height of 350 feet.

London, April 7th.—The town of Kut, in Austrian Galicia, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. About 1,000 persons are homeless. The fire was of incendiary origin.

London, April 7th.—The death is announced at Paris of Jean Henri Dupin, French dramatic author, 56 years.

Geneva, April 7th.—The Swiss Government has resolved to not vigorously against the socialists and anarchists whose recent activity is thought to be calculated to disturb the peace of the State.

New York, April 7th.—Sir William Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., a distinguished British officer, died yesterday after a long and painful illness, at the Windsor Hotel. He was born in 1842, was with Wolsey in the Ashantee war, and with the Administration of the Transvaal from 1879 to 1881. In 1882 he was Colonel on the staff of the expeditionary force to Egypt, and lately was made major-General. He was here in search of his health.

London, April 6th.—The performance at last Saturday's London Athletic Club meeting gave particular satisfaction to the members of the Oxford University, reason of it being a corroboration of some fast times done at the Alma Mater, which have been greatly pooh-poohed in certain ultra clever circles. This was the running of half a mile by the Oxonian crack, Cross in 1.57, time equal to the best English record, which has been generally accepted, though Cross, himself, is credited with having beaten it at Oxford.

London, April 6th.—A marriage is in process of arrangement between the Grand Duke Paul, youngest brother of the Czar, and the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King George of Greece. The eccentric proceedings of the proposed bridegroom during his recent visit to Athens nearly led to the breaking off of the match. The young Princess, who is in her seventeenth year, might take warning from the fate of Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, who married the Grand Duke Sergius, from whom she would long ago have been separated but for the interference of the Emperor and Empress. The two young brothers of the Czar are barbarians of the pure Russian type of the last century.

Dublin, April 6th.—The attempts of the agent to compromise with the tenants on Lord Lansdowne's estate have failed, and the work of evicting all who refuse to pay rents is demanded and will be resumed April 20th. Messrs. Dunne and Kilbridge, two of the principal tenants of Lord Lansdowne, recently evicted from their extensive holdings near Laggan, have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Board of Poor Law Guardians.

It is denied that the National League will remove its headquarters to England in the event of the passage of the Coercion bill.

London, April 6th.—An extensive fire occurred to-day in the Swiss village of Buchel, in the canton of Saint Gall. Sixty houses were burned and many cattle perished in the flames.

Berlin, April 6th.—The withdrawal of Herr Von Kessel from the office of German Ambassador to Italy is officially announced.

Chicago, April 6th.—The *Times's* Baltimore special says: Captain Dabney of the British steamship *Erbringer*, from Rio Marina with iron ore, reports a peculiar and unexplained phenomenon occurring at sea on the night of March 21st. The steamer was on the inner edge of the Gulf stream. There was no sea on and wind was very light. The water registered 65 degrees. Suddenly there was a mighty upheaval in the sea. The port side of the vessel was struck with such force that she trembled violently. The sea swept clear over the vessel, filling the decks, engine-room and stoke-hole, and endangering the lives of the men below. The sea kept up a violent agitation for two hours, accompanied with an unusually heavy fall of rain, the wind to the southwest. Captain Dabney put the vessel's head to the sea and retained that position until the sea fell.

Canterbury, April 5th.—Queen Victoria left here for Aix-les-Bains at 8 o'clock this evening. There was an immense crowd at the railway station to witness her departure. The English and French squadrons lying here were illuminated in honor of the Queen.

Brussels, April 5th.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed, by a vote of 86 to 9, a bill permitting the Free Congo State to issue a lottery loan to the amount of 150,000,000 francs.

London, April 5th.—Josiah Caldwell, company promoter, of Telegraph street, has failed. His liabilities are believed to enormous. He failed once before for £1,000,000.

# TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Paris, March 23rd.—The *Le Paris* publishes a telegram from Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, Austria, which says that on the 15th inst. an attempt was made to upset a train conveying the Czar and Czarina to St. Petersburg, on their return from a visit to the Grand Duke Vladimir.

Berlin, March 23rd.—The police of St. Petersburg have discovered stores of dynamite and apparatus for the manufacture of bombs in several villas at Pargalevo, a summer resort in the suburbs of the Russian capital.

London, March 23.—It is reported that six persons were captured Sunday who were connected with the recent plot to assassinate the Czar, and hanged Monday. Degoroff, the man who murdered Lieutenant Colonel Sudokyn, the Chief of Police, three years ago and who was suspected of having plotted against the Czar's life, is said to be one of the six.

London, March 23rd.—Some of the advocates of spending millions on a new navy for the United States would find but little comfort in the facts brought out in the debate in the House of Commons on the navy estimates. England has been held up as a model by the advocates of a great American navy. In the House of Commons' debate it was shown that much of the money spent by Great Britain in this direction has been worse than wasted.

The officials admitted that the whole of the belted cruiser class draw too much water to render their armor belting of much use. This admission from Lord George Hamilton was explained by Mr. Sutherland to mean that these vessels, with 400 tons of coal on board, would have only five inches of the protected belt above the water, while their full complement would make it six inches below. In other words, these vessels, which cost an enormous sum of money, are of no use for the purpose for which they were constructed. The *Albatross*, which cost the nation £552,000 is said to be on high authority unfit for sea.

When to these gross failures in construction are put the mismanagement which squanders tens of thousands in poor and careless supervision, going very near to corruption, one has a picture of the way things are done at the Admiralty, which ought to be carefully studied by the American Congress.

London, March 23rd.—There can be no doubt to goad the Irish into overt resistance in order to influence public opinion in England and thus carry their Coercion bill. A telegram of Belfast to Captain Plunkett was the direct incentive to the murder of a man at Youghal. In that town a crowd composed mainly of boys and women had paraded the streets to protest against the arrest of a venerable and venerated priest because he declined to become a witness in the Bankruptcy Court where it was hoped that he would betray secrets confided to him in the confessional. In defiance of the protests of the local magistrate the police were ordered to charge the crowd with fixed bayonets. The crowd at once fled, but they were pursued by the police and a man in his flight was pitted by bayonets and died of his wounds.

Let any one consider what indignation all this would have aroused had it taken place in England, and he will realize the bitter hatred which such atrocities evoke in Ireland. There is nothing more dangerous than a body of weak men interested with power and urged to act by fanatics by their adherents. The Tory Government consists of old women who are ready to plunge blindly into any excess to prove that they are wou.

Birmingham, March 23rd.—The Queen visited Birmingham to-day and laid the foundation-stone of the Victoria Assize Court building. The weather was fine. Public buildings and private residences were decorated. The streets through which her Majesty passed were spanned by triumphal arches and thronged with people. The reception given the Queen was hearty and enthusiastic.

London, March 23rd.—Gladstone has called the following message to Charles A. Dana, at New York, in acknowledgement of the cable dispatch sent him by Mr. Dana, informing him of the endorsement of his Irish policy by a mass meeting of citizens in Cooper Union on Monday:

"I am very sensible of the value of the sympathy which, from the first, we have received from, I believe, the majority of the American people in our efforts to secure just measures of good government for Ireland—a sympathy which, I feel sure, will continue to attend us until this just policy shall attain its coming consummation."

Dublin, March 23rd.—A number of tenants on Shirley's estate at Carrickmacross were evicted to-day. The evictions were attended with stirring scenes. The police, 150 in number, were met by a crowd of peasants with bands of music and headed by priests. Little opposition was met with until the police arrived at the cottages.

Constantinople, March 23rd.—The Russian Ambassador here Monday had an audience with the Sultan and declared to his Majesty that the mission of Rega Bey, the special Turkish agent in Bulgaria, had been useless, and expressed dissatisfaction with the action of the Ottoman Minister respecting Bulgarian troubles. Nididoff has sent a note to the Porte pressing Turkey for payment of arrears in the war indemnity due to Russia, and lecturing the Porte for spending the money due Russia on the Turkish army and navy.

Dublin, March 23.—Judge Boyd has granted warrants for the arrest of Father Ryan of the Herbertstown branch of the National League, for contempt of court, in

refusing to testify concerning his action as trustee for tenants under the plan of campaign. Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of a number of other persons in Herbertstown on the same charge.

London, March 23rd.—Twenty horses started in the Lincolnshire handicap race for 1,000 sovereigns at the Lincoln spring meeting to-day. Oberon won, Renny second, Isobel third.

At Sandown Park the military steeplechase cup was won by the Prince of Wales' Hohenlander by four lengths, Maasland second, Harlequin third. Eight ran.

London, March 23rd.—A number of anecdotes are related concerning Emperor William's long life and the possible years still left to him. One of the best, illustrating popular superstition, is worth repeating. It is to the effect that at the time of the Farsenstang, at Frankfurt, in 1863, King William one day walking in the neighborhood of Baden, accompanied by Herr von Bismarck and a number of ladies and gentlemen, passed a gypsy hut. One of the ladies said: "There is the famous gypsy girl Preciosa, who tells fortunes." The party, all in walking dress, entered the hut and had their fortunes told in succession, the King, whose identity was concealed, coming last. Preciosa held his hand a long while in silence and then said: "I see a great crown, great victories and great age. You will live ninety-six years, but your last days will bring many troubles and much sorrow."

The King forgot all about the prophecy till in 1884, when at a ball at the Russian Embassy in Berlin the Hungarian Countess Erdady, whose mother was a gypsy woman, was presented to him. During a long conversation it was mentioned that the Countess had the gift of clairvoyance. The Emperor held out his hand, and the Countess, after examining the lines, gravely said: "Your Majesty is destined to live ninety-six years." The Emperor, it is added, was much struck by the coincidence.

According to the Vienna *Tagblatt*, the physicians of the Emperor have declared that he has no organic failing, and that there is nothing to prevent him from attaining the age of 100, provided he takes care of himself. But this is just what he does not do.

According to authentic statistics, there are in the kingdom of Prussia no less than 500 persons over 90 years of age. There are between 90 and 95. The oldest are to be found in Posen, Silesia and West Prussia.

Berlin, March 23rd.—The Emperor's proclamation to the German people thanking them for their expressions of devotion and joy on the nineteenth anniversary of his birth is couched in words expressive of the profoundest emotion. The document contains a long review of the Emperor's life. The Kaiser dwells on the experiences of his youth, the wonderful health God has vouchsafed him, and prays he may be able to deserve during the short remainder of his life the blessings of peace.

This evening the Empress, Crown Prince and his family and the royal visitors attended a performance of the ballet of "Sardanapalus" at the opera-house. Between the acts tea was served in the foyer, which had been converted into a brilliant reception room.

Emperor William has conferred the first-class decoration of the order of the Red Eagle on Dr. Lauer, his physician.

The Prince of Wales visited Count Herbert Bismarck to-day. He will return to London on Sunday.

Notwithstanding his fatigue, the Emperor arose at his usual hour this morning. He is remarkably well. Prince Bismarck caught a chill on Monday evening while responding to the students. A heavy rain fell to-day, but it did not prevent crowds waiting to catch a glimpse of the Emperor going to and returning from the State banquet at the palace, to which all the royal representatives in Berlin had been invited. The Emperor presided. The Queen of Romania recited a poem which she had composed in the Emperor's honor. The Emperor was much gratified.

Telegrams from every city in Germany show that the illuminations were not limited to Berlin. At Frankfurt the display was especially fine. At Strasburg all the public buildings and some private residences were illuminated.

The Kaiser's expressions of belief in the maintenance of peace are everywhere the subject of comment. At Prince Bismarck's dinner it was the common topic of conversation. The general opinion is that the crisis is over, and that a period of quiet is commencing. Prince Bismarck said to a foreign Minister: "I rejoice on account of the Emperor's happy anniversary, and especially that the political horizon is now being cleared." It is reported that the Grand Duke Vladimir told the Emperor that the Czar had authorized him to declare that he would continue to do all in his power to maintain the traditional policy of Russia, namely, a perfect understanding with Germany.

M. Flourans, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the name of President Grevy and the French Government, sent the Emperor congratulations. General Cordoba of Spain and General Sacerano of Portugal, who came as special Envoys to represent their respective governments, have been decorated with the order of the Order of the Red Eagle.

Berlin, March 23rd.—The Oberhaus to-day, in plenary session, discussed the Ecclesiastical bill. Prince Bismarck made a long speech in defense of the measure. He said that as regarded the question of the religious orders, the chief point to be determined was whether Catholic citizens

needed the orders. It was certain that Catholics believed in the value of the orders, and their sentiments should be satisfied in harmony with the legislation of the country. The State naturally had an interest in the good training of priests. Such training they could acquire as well at seminaries as at universities. The bitterest enemies of the Government came from the universities, and not from the seminaries. The Government had not made too large concessions to the Catholics, nor had it given up any of its sovereign rights. In conclusion he urged the House to adopt the bill, with the commissions amendment.

Washington, March 21st.—Dr. Z. T. Towson, one of the most prominent physicians of Washington, in an interview with a reporter to-day, declared that there is danger that President Cleveland will not live through his term unless there is a change in his mode of living. Dr. Towson, six months before Manning's illness, made the same prediction with regard to the Secretary, and advised a friend to warn him of his danger.

St. Petersburg, March 21st.—A sensation has been caused here by the removal of Colonel Sassoulitch from the command of the Grenadiers to a regiment on the Siberian frontier. The Grenadiers, it is said, were becoming imbued with revolutionary ideas. Colonel Sassoulitch is a brother of the famous Vera Sassoulitch.

Vienna, March 21st.—A manifesto by the Russian Constitutionalists was published here yesterday. They repudiate any connection with the recent attempt on the life of the Czar. The manifesto enumerates the sins of the present regime, especially emphasizing that of humbling itself before Prince Bismarck. The three chief points of the party's creed are that a consultative chamber be summoned, the Czar retaining the right to decide with the majority or minority, as he pleases; that the press be granted freedom of speech; and that political prisoners be amnestied.

Berlin, March 21st.—The police here state that the murderer of Lieutenant Colonel Sudekima, was a ringleader of the recently discovered plot to assassinate the Czar.

London, March 22nd.—A dispatch from Hobart Town says that the Tasmanian Ministry has resigned.

Sovian says that General Genc, in order to obtain the release of Italian prisoners, delivered up six men of the Assortian tribe to Rasalala, who immediately beheaded them; that the tribe then threatened to massacre the Italians, and a strong guard was therefore sent and brought them safely here. Abula still retains Savoie as hostage for further demands.

Vienna, March 22nd.—Of the Anarchists to be tried here, Wawruch, Weaver, Kaspari and Mason, will be tried on the charge of having secretly prepared explosives with criminal intent. This charge has been substituted for the graver charge, involving death, on which it was at first intended to prosecute the prisoners, because the latter would, it has been found, involve a shocking number of executions. The prisoners will be tried without a jury.

London, March 22nd.—The Brooklyn stakes, five furlongs, for two-year-olds at the Lincoln spring meeting, was won by G. Young's colt, *Volcano*, by a head, the Duke of Portland's gelding, *Saltwater*, second. Lepold de Rothschild's colt, *Saint John* third. There were twenty starters.

Ottawa (Ont), March 23rd.—Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway reports that trains are now running regularly between Calgary and the Pacific coast. He says that the past winter has been exceptionally severe, snowdrifts sweeping before them trees of at least thirty years' growth. The snowdrifts stand the test well.

London, March 23rd.—An explosion by which seventy miners were killed occurred to-day in the Balli colliery, Sydney, New South Wales.

London, March 22nd.—Sir Charles Dilke has decided to sell Belmont Castle, the country place which he recently inherited from a relative. The cellars of Belmont contain upward of six hundred dozen of old port, and all this wine is to be removed to London and will probably be sold in the course of the season.

The late Gibson Craig's unique collection of interesting manuscripts relating to Scotland is to be sold in Edinburgh next week. It includes an immense number of letters on literary matters by many of the distinguished men of the Scott-Jeffrey period in Edinburgh, and several very valuable manuscript narratives relating to rebellions, local history and family memoirs; also Burns' original notes of his Highland tour in 1786.

London, March 22nd.—The Grand Duke Michael is to come to England in June to represent the Emperor of Russia at the jubilee celebration. Naturally, the representative of the court of St. Petersburg would be the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Sergius, who is married to her Majesty's grand-daughter, the Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, but the domestic squabbles of this couple are expected to culminate in a formal and final separation, which would have long ago taken place but for the interference of the Emperor and Empress.

Vienna, March 22nd.—A special from St. Petersburg asserts that one general officer in active service, three cavalry officers and seventeen infantry, artillery and engineer officers have, within the past forty-eight hours, been suddenly removed from their quarters, and their whereabouts is unknown, with the exception of three, whose relatives state that they have been shot on

alleged proof of treason. The second dispatch states that the Russian army is undoubtedly honeycombed with the revolutionary element and predicts a military rising unless the country very soon employs the disaffected troops in a campaign, at a distance from the scene of agitation.

St. Petersburg, March 22nd.—It is reported that Kalkof has fallen into disgrace with the Czar, owing to his continued attempts to force Russia into war.

London, March 19th.—It is stated that the alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy places each of these Powers on an equality. All three will undertake the protection of individual interests, the infringement of which might disturb the peace of Europe. It is rumored at Vienna that Emperor Francis Joseph will follow the example of Germany, and confer a decoration on Signor Dirobilan, the Italian Foreign Minister. Annoyance is expressed in Paris that the treaty of alliance between Germany, Italy and Austria was signed while the attention of France was fixed upon Germany. A former Foreign Minister to France said to a correspondent of the *London Times*: "I should have shrunk from nothing to prevent signing this treaty, which I consider the most serious and vexatious event for us that has happened in the past sixteen years."

Berlin, March 19th.—An article in the *North German Gazette* assailing M. Kathoff and the Pan-Slavists says that their efforts to create hostility between Austria and Germany really facilitate the policy of the German Government. M. Kathoff, the paper says, might be called an unwilling worker in upholding the alliance between the three empires.

The *National Zeitung* reproduces the article, remarking on the fact that the maintenance of the alliance between the three empires is characterized by the Government—organ as the object of Germany's policy, justifying the view that it is the intention of the Government to treat the alliance, which has for some time been in abeyance, as still existing and its prolongation as possible.

Berlin, March 19th.—The question of what is to be done with Alsace-Lorraine is the subject for an exchange of opinions by the Federal Government. The *Zeitung* publishes a letter from Strasburg stating that it is prepared to divide the Reichsting between Prussia and Baden, Alsace being incorporated with Baden and Prussia absorbing Lorraine. Should Baden decline to annex Alsace, both provinces will be incorporated with Prussia.

Berlin, March 19th.—The *Germania* announces the reopening of the Theological Institute, at Paderborn, which was closed under Kulturkampf. The clerical papers, commenting upon this, rejoice upon the return of the May-law victims, including Father Gabriel, who was imprisoned for three months and was afterwards exiled to England for a breach of the law, Father Konper of Eggenrode and Father Throno.

Paris, March 19th.—The Cabinet have agreed upon the budget for 1888. The sum of 65,000,000 francs will be treated to balance the ordinary expenses, and this will be derived in the following manner: Twenty-nine million francs from the new assessment tax on personal property, 7,000,000 francs from the tax of 2 francs per hectolitre on alcohol, and 20,000,000 francs from the tax on cereals. The extraordinary budget will be maintained. It will be covered by the issue of treasury bonds to the amount of 40,000,000 francs, redeemable in seventy years, and by the further issue of bonds to the amount of 3,000,000 francs, redeemable in sixty years.

Berlin, March 19th.—The Rhenish Westphalia iron market is busy, and the steel works are fully employed. The conclusion of a price convention in the bar-iron trade is producing a good effect, and the engine works and iron foundries all report that a good business is being done. On the other hand the Silesian iron industry is discouraged, under Russian obstacles and the threatened increase of custom duties.

Berlin, March 19th.—The Oberhaus passed the Budget and Loan bills in the form in which they came from the Unterhaus. The Easter recess extends from March 27th to April 17th.

St. Petersburg, March 19th.—The following is the authorized official declaration concerning the attempt on the life of the Czar: It is not believed that the active Society of the Constitutional party has such an extensive and influential following as some foreign journals represent. The Constitutionalists, instead of being wholly distinct from the nihilists, are nothing but the executors of their programme, cloaking the violent methods of nihilism, so as to secure a certain amount of toleration from the educated, thoughtful classes in Russia. The Czar's advisers are convinced from long observation that the influential classes in Russia do not consider that the time has yet arrived in the political development of the empire for the introduction of a constitutional government by his Majesty; nor do the pan-Slavist party desire constitutionalism. On the contrary, they declare that an autocratic form of government, tempered by a just administration of codified laws, is desired until Russian territorial expansion has reached the limits set for it by pan-Slavic orders.

The Czar was deeply impressed by the circumstances under which his father met his death. The last attempt upon his own life projected by the nihilists produced a feeling of horror. Still it is unlikely that it will lead to a change of his previous policy. His Majesty cannot but view with

mingled bitterness and regret the position in which he is placed by the threats and perils continually besetting him. He deplores the necessity which continually exists for costly and extensive precautions for his personal safety whenever he desires to travel or even move beyond the precincts of his palace, restrictions which impede his movements and prevent his seeing his people as they are and judging for himself concerning their needs. The Czar's aversion to plunging Russia into a ruinous and fruitless war continues as great as ever. No change in his convictions is expected in this respect by his advisers except in conformity with his views on Russia's imperial interests.

Dublin, March 19th.—Father Keeler, arrested at Youghal yesterday, was driven to court to-day in the Lord Mayor's carriage, receiving an ovation from the people in the streets. He refused to give any testimony as to his custody of tenants' money as trustee under the plan of campaign, and was committed to prison for contempt. The Judge declared if the priest's actions in disobeying the order of the Court were permitted, the whole machinery of the bankruptcy law would be upset.

London, March 19th.—The Queen visited the Hippodrome Olympia to-day and spent three-quarters of an hour looking at the sights. Her Majesty was wheeled through the stables in a chair and appeared greatly interested in the lions, with which the tamer gave an exhibition.

St. Petersburg, March 19th.—The funeral of a professor in the university here, yesterday, was made the occasion of a loyal demonstration. An address prepared by the students, expressing devotion to the Czar, was handed about and was immediately covered with hundreds of signatures. Some men in the gathering who expressed their disapproval of the proceedings by hissing were severely beaten and their clothes torn from their backs.

London, March 19th.—Mr. Penfield, United States Vice-Consul-General in London, has resigned and accepted an executive position with the American Exhibition. In connection with J. Gumperspeed, he has taken charge of the preparations for the exhibition, which are making rapid progress. Many exhibits have already arrived.

Belgrade, March 19th.—The newspaper *Adriatic* states that a military convention has been concluded between Austria and Servia, according to the terms of which Servia will be the ally of Austria in the event of war between the latter country and Russia.

Paris, March 19th.—It is expected that the Government will dissolve the Municipal Council of Marseilles because that body yesterday manifested approval of the Paris Commune of 1871.

London, March 19th.—Salisbury is ill, but was able to preside at the Cabinet council to-day, which was held at his home.

Chicago, March 17th.—A special from Baltimore, says: Captain Tenney, commander of the British steamship *Baltimore* from Liverpool tells a sad story of the distress of a vessel's crew saved from starving. On the morning of February 23rd, when the *Baltimore* was about four hundred miles west of Fastnet, a British ship was sighted flying signals of distress. Captain Tenney bore down on her, and when close by saw that the signal balyards from the stranger mately told a tale of woe. "We are starving," said the flags, as they flapped in the gale.

The vessel proved to be the British ship *Baron Blantyre*, Captain Burns, from Java, with a cargo of sugar bound to Greenock, Scotland. Captain Tenney signalled the *Blantyre* to send a boat off for provisions. Again the signals spoke and said it was impossible. It was blowing a gale and a heavy sea was dashing against the *Baltimore*, but the dangers did not cause the courage of the brave officers and men of the *Baltimore* to shrink. As soon as the stores could be gotten into a lifeboat, Chief Officer Harvey and a crew were battling with the waves. When once alongside the provisions were hastily hauled up the side of the *Blantyre*, and the starvation that had stared Captain Burns and crew in the face was dissipated. Two relief trips were made.

Captain Burns said the *Baron Blantyre* encountered the gale about 500 miles west of Fastnet, carrying away his sails and spars and sweeping the decks. All the provisions and water on board were swept into the sea or destroyed, with the exception of two casks of salt beef. In the storm one man was killed and several were badly injured. For five days they had no food or water. A steamship that had been sighted in the morning was signalled, but the master of the steamer would not or could not lower the boats to send relief. He ended by dropping provisions overboard, but from the exhaustion of the crew on the *Blantyre* and the depletion of the available mail by injury, no boat could be manned and the food floated by and passed out of sight of the famishing men.

Zanzibar, March 18th.—The French have sent a man-of-war to bombard the walled town of Johanna, the capital of the Island of the same name, in the channel between Mozambique and Madagascar. The reason given by the French is that the King of Johanna refused to receive the French resident at his capital.

Sophia, March 18th.—The Regents have assured the foreign envoys that no more persons who participated in the recent insurrection will be executed.

Vienna, March 18th.—The fund being raised by the press of Russia for the benefit of the families of insurgents recently executed in Bulgaria reaches the sum of 10,000 rubles, of which the Czar donated 5,000 rubles, the Czarina 3,000 rubles and the Czarowitz 1,000 rubles.

London, March 18th.—Some of the details of an extraordinary case of kidnapping were brought out in the Chancery division of the High Court to-day. As one of the lawyers said, the story is one hardly credible in the nineteenth century. A young man named Linwood has a case in court against Miss Andrews, who has an associate known as Major Campbell. Miss Andrews and Campbell in some way had gained possession of certain securities belonging to Linwood, and Campbell had appropriated to his own use some of them, to the amount of \$10,000. Linwood sued Miss Andrews for the money and got a writ for Campbell, who in the meantime had gone to Florida, but when he heard of the suit he came back to London, went to Linwood's house at Gerard's Cross, forced his way into Linwood's room, made Linwood come out and take a walk with him and when they had reached the end of a lane suddenly pushed

Linwood into an open fly that was standing near. The Major's son was inside, and when the Major himself had got in they drove off to Medford, nine miles away. Linwood was told that he would be taken out to Florida, but he escaped from the hotel where he was confined and came home to ask protection of the Court. The Judge granted an injunction to prevent Campbell, his servants or his agents from removing Linwood.

New York, March 19th.—The *Times* has a special dispatch from Tangier this morning saying that salutes were exchanged yesterday between the town and the United States frigate *Quinnabaug*, to celebrate the installation of the new American Consul Reed Jones, who has gone out to investigate an evil known as the protego system, whereby the representatives of various governments have been in the habit of protecting persons in doing all sorts of misdeeds. The matter was thoroughly ventilated by the American press, it will be remembered, in discussing the charges brought against United States Consul Matthews by Ion Perdicaris. Already the Moorish Government has released thirty-three persons who were imprisoned under American claims at Larache and Alcazar. Consternation prevails among those who have been committing abuses under the protection of the foreign flags, and the reformatory step taken by the authorities at Washington is hailed with general rejoicing. It is believed here that there were committed many acts of outrageous oppression under the direct protection of Consul Matthews.

The *Evening Post* of this city some time ago published a letter from Tangier giving the details of many gross wrongs done there by persons claiming American Consular protection.

Cairo, March 18th.—It is reported that the Egyptian Government is meditating the release of Zobeir Pasha. He is a prisoner of State at Gibraltar, where he has been in captivity since March 30, 1885. He was arrested March 14th at Alexandria, by order of the Khedive, for alleged treason, it having been charged that he was a secret ally of El Mardi and had been largely instrumental in securing for the False Prophet the fall of Khartoum. Zobeir Pasha preceded General Gordon as Governor of the Sudan. Gordon admired him even till his removal from the Governorship, and insisted he should be restored to power as the only man capable of maintaining order in the Sudan. The arrest and transportation of Zobeir was attributed by a large and influential party in Egypt to intrigue, and this party always insisted he was a true patriot and that the charges against him, which effected his downfall, were pure inventions.

New York, March 16th.—Captain Robinson of the steamship *Erin*, which arrived from London to-day, brought the last news from the yacht *Coronet* and *Danville*. The yachts were seen on Sunday night 230 miles east of the Sandy Hook light ship by the second officer of the *Erin*, who was then on duty. The Captain was not informed of the burning of any signals but saw signals, but they were shown in such a way that the officer was sure that they were not shown by pilots. The night was clear and the wind at the time was east northeast and blowing strong. The schooners were heading east by south. This fact alone attracted the attention of the officer on duty, for he said it was two points nearer the wind than he had ever seen pilot boats steer. The yachts were then close together and both going under all the sail they could carry.

Philadelphia, March 17th.—Captain Nowell, of the steamer *British Prince*, from Liverpool, makes the following report: On Monday, 14th, at 9:15 A. M., in latitude 40 deg. 1 min., longitude 64 deg. 1 min., passed a schooner yacht seven miles to northward. At 10:10 A. M., the schooner yacht *Danville* displayed her signals abeam in latitude 39 deg. 55 min., longitude 64 deg. 12 min. There was a strong breeze, and every stitch of canvas was being used on both boats. There was at the time the yachts were sighted a strong breeze blowing from west to northwest. They were about twenty-two miles apart. This would indicate that the yachts were taking a more southerly course than that pursued by the transatlantic steamships at this season. When the observation was made, the *Coronet* had made about 600 geographical miles and the *Danville* about 589 miles. Though the *Coronet* was eleven miles further to the eastward, she was, on account of her more northerly position, more than this number of miles in advance of the *Danville*.

New York, March 17th.—The high rates of ocean freights at all the Atlantic ports some two months ago have had the effect of bringing an unusually large number of ocean steamers into this harbor. The result is an over-supply of tonnage. Several steamers are now loading at ballast rates. The consequence of the tendency of these low rates is to stimulate again shipments.

London, March 17th.—The Moorish authorities have released thirty-three persons imprisoned under American claims at Alcazar and Larache.

New York, March 17th.—A guard has been placed over the vault in which Beecher's remains are deposited.

Washington, March 17th.—The Department of State has received a copy of the will of the late Jose Seville, who died in Lima, Peru, recently, leaving \$500,000 to be applied to the establishment in New York of an institution for the education of poor female children.

London, March 18th.—The Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the London Corporation held its first session to-day. Lord Hartington presided. Mr. Fierth, formerly a member of Parliament, deposed that he had examined the accounts of the corporation. He found that a special committee had been appointed in 1882 to oppose the Reform bill, and that there was expended by the committee a total of £10,000. He said practically the city accounts had never been audited, notwithstanding the fact that the corporation employed so-called auditors, who, the witness added, were liveriesmen without practical knowledge of the duties. Meetings held in support of the Reform bill were raided by roughs, who had been supplied with thousands of forged tickets of admission by corporation officers. A man named Hodge made an affidavit that he had been engaged to bribe roughs to break up reform meetings.

Mr. Scott, City Chamberlain, being sworn, presented a written official protest against the production of the corporation's accounts on the ground that the House of Commons exceeded its rights in demanding the accounts and acted in a manner derogatory to the rights and privileges of the corporation.

London, March 18th.—The *Times* asks why the Parnell party does not try to refute the charges made in its article on "Parnellism and Crime," and says: None of the party has taken legal action, although if the charges were proved to be untrue heavy damages might be asked. Can Gladstone and his friends persist in telling English and Scotch leaders that it is safe and honorable to surrender the Government of Ireland to the allies and instruments of the anti-British plotters in America?

Dublin, March 18th.—Father Keller of Cork was arrested to-day. He had twice declined to receive a summons ordering him to appear in Court and answer questions respecting his custody, as Trustee under the plan of campaign, of monies belonging to tenants of the Ponsbury estates.

Paris, March 18th.—It is stated that the death of Guste Guillaumet, the French painter, resulted from peritonitis, caused by an attempt to commit suicide. He is said to have shot himself after a quarrel with his mistress, who was much his senior, and on whose account he separated from his wife. The bullet lodged in the intestines and he suffered the greatest agony for several days.

Paris, March 18th.—The committee of the Chamber of Deputies having the matter in charge has fixed the import duty on corn at 3 francs. To-day being the sixteenth anniversary of the declaration of the Commune it is being celebrated by the communists in Paris and the provinces by more than fifty banquets.

London, March 18th.—Two hundred and thirty-five members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial in favor of the prevention of the publication of offensive details in divorce cases. They will meet next week to decide how to bring the subject before Parliament.

London, March 18.—Matheson & Co. have offered for public subscription \$10,500,000 worth of 6 per cent. gold bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 each of the Mexican National Railway Company at 92 per cent.

London, March 18th.—The Berlin police to-night warned the St. Petersburg authorities that a day has been fixed by the terrorist section of nihilists for a simultaneous rising at St. Petersburg, Moscow and other large centers of population. The information in possession of the Berlin police comes from the same source that enabled the warning to be sent to St. Petersburg that an attempt would be made on the Czar's life. The St. Petersburg police force are harassed and demoralized by the severity of their duties. Since the arrest of the students, the reports telegraphed that the nihilists alone were concerned in the plot is disproved by the fact that scores of Constitutionalists have been arrested. The whereabouts of many of the arrested are unknown to their families.

Vienna reports to-night state that the secret societies are known to be uniting, it is suspected for a general uprising. The revolutionary movement is believed to have received an enormous impetus by the recent arrests. Branches of revolutionary societies are stated to have been established in all the principal towns, and the movement is rapidly extending to the most remote parts of the country. It is believed that in many districts the nobility are leading the movement.

The force of agents of the secret police detailed to watch over the Czar's palace at St. Petersburg is so large that the palace vicinity of the palace is under surveillance night and day. At Rastchuk some commotion has been caused by a letter written by command of the Czar notifying the organizer of the fund raised for the raising against the Government of his Imperial Majesty's approval of the fund and intention to subscribe to it.

London, March 20th.—Important events have been following very close upon one another in Europe during the last ten days. Interest in the visit of M. De Lesseps to Berlin was just at its height when news came in a straggling sort of way, that at first engendered more doubt than belief to the effect that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Czar, and now the report is fully confirmed that a triple alliance has been formed between Germany, Austria and Italy. In token of the final consummation of this Compact, which has been talked of for some time past Emperor William has conferred the very rare distinction of the Order of the Black Eagle on Count Roon, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Italy. Thus the probability of a European war is still further decreased. While the alliance between these three central Powers is not exactly hostile to either Russia or France, it is a warning to both. Russia would hardly care to embark on so hazardous an enterprise as war on account of Bulgaria at a moment when she would incur thereby the active or possible hostility of every single Power, great or small, in Europe, with the solitary exception of France. Even France is more likely than ever to remain quiet, now that Italy has allied herself to Germany.

It is absurd to talk of war. There is hardly any prospect of it. The whole face of Europe has changed since the elections for the new German Reichstag. That event was the signal for a shifting of scenes all round, and the thousands of great guns that were drawn up in order and ready to belch forth death and destruction have had their charges drawn and their frowning muzzles removed out of sight. It is only in the exuberant imagination of irresponsible correspondents that the green grass of April is to be drenched with oceans of blood.

It was quickly declared after the attempt on the life of the Czar that Russia would be driven to war at once in order to divert the attention of her people from internal difficulties. But this is mere conjecture. Russia went to war with Turkey, gained a great victory and the Czar returned to his capital, with all the prestige of success, only to be slaughtered in cold blood. War was not a stay to nihilism then and there is no good reason why it should be so now.

In the mean time some additional particulars concerning the plot to murder the Czar have come to hand. The explosive machines found on the persons of the arrested students contained about seven pounds of dynamite each, and 200 poisoned bullets were taken from them. If the machines had exploded many more people than the Czar would have been killed, as the *Newsky Prospect* was crowded at the time. The prisoners are said to behave themselves in the usual indifferent manner, as if they were fully prepared for the inexorable fate which awaits them.

London, March 20th.—The Tories now wear an air of resignation, while the Liberals are in the highest spirits. The Cabinet has realized the force of recent events and made an entire

change of front on the land question. The Government is now willing to admit lease holders to the benefits of the land act and agree to a revision of rents. This change of front is largely due to the pressure from the Unionists who saw that resistance to the swelling tide of home rule was useless unless the Government agreed to remedial measures. The Irish landlords, of course, are angry at what they call the weakness of the Government.

St. John (N. B.), March 20th.—Since Cleveland has given his consent to the Recalcitrant bill there has been a change in sentiment here over its probable effect on Canada, should she persist in denying the privileges to United States fishermen, as was done last year. When the seizures were being made, the *Globe* was the only paper here that did not uphold Canada in the course she was pursuing. The *Telegraph* now acknowledges the danger in which the Dominion has been placed. It says: We venture to assert that the full gravity of the situation has not dawned upon this community. Our neighbors have resorted to the last alternative next to war. War itself must in time result from enforced non-intercourse, between two communities, situated as the Dominion and the Republic are. Shall we, in the face of such conditions, go on enforcing the customs regulations as to American fishing vessels which were applied last year? If so, we shall have non-intercourse with its penalties, as above, brought on. We believe the President will act as the law declares he shall act, and if so, we are face to face with an international crisis of the gravest character.

Chicago, March 21st.—A special from Washington of March 20th says:—A local paper to-day prints the following: The corps diplomatic has been in a mild flurry all the week over a report of the doings at Berlin, into which that perennial old diplomatist, M. Le Comte de Lesseps, has projected himself. The cable dispatches of Sunday said: M. de Lesseps is the hero of the day at Berlin. On Saturday, March 12th, he had a conference of an hour with Prince Bismarck, launched with the Crown Prince Frederick William and was given a reception at the palace by the Princess Saxe-Meiningen, and a great deal of the same sort.

Knowing the German Emperor's court to be the most punctilious and ceremonious on the Continent, all Europe began to wonder how it was that M. de Lesseps had been invited into the inner circles of nobility, the very "center of centers," in such a casual fashion, and they all agreed that some unusual event that was a matter of state was surely afoot, and they were quite right.

On Wednesday a great New York banking-house received a telegram from its correspondent at Frankfurt to the effect that M. de Lesseps had offered Germany an interest, equal to two-fifths of the whole, in the interoceanic canal; that he pointed out what a bond of peace it would be between the two nations if they jointly owned and controlled such a work. He also said that of the fifty-five miles in length twenty-seven were excavated ten feet, and eight the entire depth, and that he had built a dam across the mouth of the work to prevent the sea water coming in. There was every probability, the communication said, that the proposition would be accepted. The Frankfurt banker mentioned what effect it would have on

Rome, March 20th.—Bishop Keno of Richmond preached a magnificent sermon this morning in the Irish Franciscan Church of St. Isidore, on the subject of St. Patrick and the Irish nation, comparing the early glories of Christian Ireland to the transfiguration of Christ on the mount and his persecution and suffering on the journey to Calvary. He drew a powerful picture of Ireland's condition as a light and teacher of the nations of Europe, her children reaching even to the gates of Rome itself. As Christ was despised and the most abject of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with infirmity, so was Ireland. Jesus lay three days in the tomb, which was sealed with the seal of Caesar and the synagogue. When Easter came he arose in glory. Ireland's Easter is at hand after three centuries of torment. The first brightness was the Catholic emancipation, and it had since been slowly but steadily expanding. Life has been slowly but steadily returning to that mangled form, swathed in grave-clothes. Already the trumpet of the Lord is proclaiming: "It is Easter!" Voices deny, declaring: "There is no resurrection." "She has not risen; there is no life in her"; "They have stolen her from the tomb while we slept." But although the same mystery of the cross prevails, He who has led her to labor and the tomb will just as surely lead her to the new light.

The whole sermon was a grand triumphal panegyric. The church was crowded with Irish and American residents and visitors, including many Protestants.

London, March 19th.—The Post's Vienna correspondent says: "The majority of the Bulgarian delegates are resolved to re-elect Alexander King of Bulgaria just as soon as the Regents deem it opportune."

New York, March 19th.—W. E. Smith, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is quoted as saying that personally Cleveland has no desire to run again for President. He adds that at two months before the Presidential election the Democratic canvass books from over the State of New York indicated Mr. Cleveland's certain defeat by fully 15,000 majority. "We had not, until the last week," said he, "the slightest belief in our ability to carry the State. The advantages we had were that we knew the State Committee were in a measure new in their work, while the Republican National Committee knew less than school boys about New York politics, and were completely at sea when the shot of the last few days was poured into them. It looks quite likely to me that we shall have the old fight over again."

Toulon, March 16th.—To-day M. Aubergat, conductor of the orchestra at the Grand Theater, quarreled with his mistress, an actress named Lely, and shot her dead, just as she was buying a ticket at a railway station, going from the city. The Murderer then threw himself beneath a passenger train and was crushed to death.

Berlin, March 16th.—It is reported that the Emperor William, on receiving General Marquis Dabasse, said: "Tell your compatriots that there is no danger of war. So long as I live I shall use my influence to maintain peace. God will soon call me to Himself. I do not wish to leave my people a heritage of blood. Germany shares my desire for goodwill with the French."

# TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

## EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

### GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

New York, March 2nd.—The Canadian Pacific Railway, to which recently was chartered the Cunard steamships *Parthia*, *Baltica* and *Abyssinia* for its Pacific trade, has arranged to start its first line from Vancouver to Japan and China ports. The *Parthia* will be the pioneer steamer of the line, leaving Hongkong by way of Hio and Yokohama for Vancouver. Vessels will run monthly until new steamships are built. The line will connect with the Peninsular and Oriental and Messageries Maritime lines in the East India trade.

New York, March 2nd.—Reports were current in shipping circles to-day that the Wilson steamship line had become the owners of the embarrassed *Monarch* line steamers. In confirmation of this report it was stated that the Wilson line had advanced about \$130,000 to the *Monarch* line for the release of the steamers *Lydia*, *Monarch* and *Persian Monarch*, which have been under libel at this port for two months; that the *Persian Monarch* is being loaded by New York agents of the Wilson line, and that a settlement of affairs would be made when the two steamers reach London. It is said that the Wilson line would continue to run the *Monarch* line vessels from New York to London.

New York, March 2nd.—There is some doubt whether the *Danville* and *Coronet* will be able to start on their race across the Atlantic, Saturday, as was expected. In that case their departure will be delayed until the following Tuesday. The delay is on the part of the *Coronet*. The other boat is reported to be all ready to leave at an hour's notice. John H. Bird will sail on the *Danville* as the representative of Mr. Bush, and Mr. Winslow on the *Coronet* as the representative of Mr. Colt. As the stakes are \$10,000 a side, interest in the contest is widespread.

New York, March 5th.—The money for the *Danville-Coronet* race across the ocean, \$10,000 a side, was put up on Thursday. The start will probably be made next Tuesday. The *Danville* will have sixteen men before the mast, one being Peter Cunningham of California. The *Coronet* takes fifteen seamen. Captain Colt of the *Danville* will take two guests.

New York, March 5th.—A London special says: The discharge of the Skye crofters, Macmillan and Macdonald, from jail, where they had been confined under conviction of riot, was celebrated by many thousands of Scotchmen in Edinburgh to-day. The released men were met at the prison by pipers and given a breakfast at a hotel, where speeches on the outrages of the landlords were made. The officials gave the crofters free passes home and advised them to go at once.

New York, March 5th.—The *Star's* London cable special of the 4th says: A telegram from Constantinople to-night states that Russia will not permit the punishment of her agents in the unsuccessful ements, and has warned the Bulgarian Regency that they will be held responsible for any injury to the persons or property of Russian subjects. The Regency have resolved to bring all the Bulgarian officers concerned in the mutiny to a court-martial and to deal vigorously with all offenders. Reports from Russian sources to-night represent the leading Moscow papers as clamoring for an armed occupation of Bulgaria by the Russian army as the only possible solution of the difficulty that threatens endless complication and the destruction of Russian prestige in Balkan stations.

Late telegrams from Bucharest to-night declare that the fugitive insurgents from Bulgaria who crossed in the night to Roumanian soil and have not been arrested by the authorities have been disbanded and disappeared. Those who can be traced and arrested will be at once transferred to Sophia. Public rejoicings are general tonight throughout Bulgaria at the victories of the Government troops over the mutineers. At Sophia and Philippopolis the garrisons have been re-enforced and large levies of troops are being raised as a precautionary measure, in anticipation of renewed disturbances. Servia, Roumania and Turkey continue to concentrate troops on their respective frontiers.

All the continental bores, reflecting the growing belief that Russia instigated the Bulgarian revolt and is about to strike a decisive blow, have been excited and fluctuating all day with a downward tendency.

Sophia, March 4th.—The Government authorities have placed under arrest thirty persons, including Karmaveloff and Tsapoff, who were found to be in communication with the insurgents at Silistria and Rustchuk. They are also charged with being implicated in a plot to enlist thirty armed men for the purpose of creating a disturbance here and adding to the complications with which the Regency have to contend.

The rising at Rustchuk has been entirely suppressed. All the insurgent officers were either taken prisoner, killed or wounded in battle with loyal troops, or drowned. The insurgents, after arresting the loyal officers and commander of the garrison, summoned the infantry to surrender, which they refused to do. Firing then began, and the mutineers were attacked by the militia and forced to retreat. They were pursued and driven into the Danube by the infantry. The rebels took to the boats and endeavored to escape, but their boats were stopped by a gunboat and they were compelled to yield. The loyalists entered Silistria without opposition. They found there the corpse of Colonel Kristoff, commander of the garrison, who had been killed by his men. The other officers escaped into Roumania. The leaders of the revolt have been ordered to be shot.

London, March 4th.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Bucharest states that several persons were killed in the fighting at Silistria between the insurgents and the loyal troops. Two officers and sixteen privates who engaged in the revolt were captured and shot.

Paris, March 4th.—A telegram from Ciurjevo says: Risings have taken place at Tienova and other places and the insurgents are reported to be masters of affairs at Tirnova. Communication between Sophia and the provinces is interrupted. Anarchy is spreading in Bulgaria.

Vienna, March 4th.—Serbia, as a precautionary measure, in view of the trouble in Bulgaria, has sent troops to the frontier. It is also reported that the Serbian reserves have been called out.

The fear of war in Russian Poland is causing a suspension of all business. Financial firms are reducing their credit to a minimum.

At a military conference presided over by the Emperor, it was decided to appoint several officers for superior commands in the event of war. The Crown Prince will command one army corps. The erection of wooden huts for troops in Galicia is proceeding rapidly. Forts are being armed and ammunition and provisions being stored. The construction of strategic railway lines is being hurried, there being 470 men now at work. These preparations are causing great anxiety in Galicia. It is feared in the event of an Austro-Russian war that Austrian troops will be withdrawn from the defense line in the Carpathians.

Bucharest, March 4th.—Persons who arrived here from Bessarabia state that the Russian War Department has ordered the principal towns in that province to make preparations for delivering large quantities of bread daily, whenever called upon to do so. Premier Bratzev declared privately that Roumania will fight the first Power that crosses the Roumanian frontier.

London, March 5th.—A state of siege has been proclaimed at Sophia.

Limerick, March 4th.—A sensation has been caused here by the publication in the *Temps* of a dispatch from Cairo stating that all French officials in the Khedive's service have been dismissed.

London, March 4th.—In the Commons to-night Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, announced that the Government had received news of a rising in Bulgaria. The outbreaks had been entirely suppressed and were confined to a small portion of troops at Silistria and Rustchuk, incited by emissaries from refugees. No rising elsewhere in Bulgaria has been reported.

Lord Hartington approves the main provisions of the Government's bill to amend the criminal law of Ireland, a draft of which has been submitted to him.

London, March 5th.—The *Standard* this morning says that Russia has addressed a note to Spain regarding her resumption of freedom of action in European Affairs. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was absent from the House of Commons last night, being confined to his home by a severe cold. The *Daily Telegraph* thinks he will resign the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, as his health will not allow him to continue to perform the arduous duties of that office.

The Government's Irish bill provides that a special jury list, drawn from classes that are not liable to intimidation, shall be formed for the trial of special offenses.

It is reported that as soon as a Parliamentary vacancy occurs, Sir George Otto Trevelyan will stand as a Gladstonian candidate.

The *Standard* this morning, in which no mention is made of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's resignation, says that Sir Michael is suffering from an affection of the eyes, but that he will probably reappear in Parliament on Monday. Last night's session was curtailed on his account.

London, March 4th.—The news is received of the capture by the Portuguese of the fortress commanding the bay of Tungi and the occupation of the bay. Mamarel, a petty native chief, is at the head of the present uprising on the Mozambique mainland against the Portuguese authority. The insurgents are looting the shores. It is not thought there is any danger to life or property on the island of Mozambique, on which the capital of the country is situated. British cruisers arrived at the capital to protect English subjects and interests.

Lisbon, March 4th.—The Governor of Mozambique telegraphs for Portuguese gunboats to remain at Tungi to assist in the work of installing the Portuguese Government in authority there. He says the Portuguese bombarded the fortress at Tungi before capturing it. They burnt the village of Massingau.

Bombay, March 3rd.—News received from Afghanistan through native sources, shows that the Amir is making strenuous efforts to raise a new army. All boys between the ages of ten and eighteen years are being drilled for military service and all who have reached the age of eighteen are being enrolled in the army. The Amir has issued a circular to his subjects telling them to prepare for a holy war. It is believed he contemplates a war against Russia.

A telegram from Lahore confirms the report that the Amir of Afghanistan is raising a new army in preparation for war. The telegram adds that the son of a fanatic

derwish, Mushki Alam, backed by Turahs, Utkas, Jakas, Kakas and other tribes, has proclaimed himself ruler of Afghanistan and has sent the Amir a defiant letter threatening to attack him without delay.

Rome, March 3rd.—It is said on authority that there is no likelihood that the Holy See will take other than the most favorable view of the attitude of Cardinal Gibbons and the American bishops toward the Knights of Labor. Statements drawn up by the Papal Delegates, letters of certain American Catholic statesmen to the Pope, and the personal opinion of Cardinal Manning support Cardinal Gibbons. The Pope himself it is said favors the aspirations of modern labor.

Paris, March 3rd.—A telegram from Shanghai says that China has ceded to Germany, Chiaoan, one of a group of islands off the eastern coast of China, opposite the estuary of Tien-Tang-Kiang. Numerous towns and villages are on the island, the capital being Ting-Hai near the south coast.

London, March 3rd.—In the suit for libel brought by Dr. Bird, family physician of Lady Colin Campbell, against Dr. Belderman, editor of *Life*, for publishing an article imputing to Dr. Bird improper relations with his patient, the defendant was to-day convicted.

Montreal, March 3rd.—Word has been received here that on Tuesday last a large gang of men, together with two engines and a snowplow, were caught on a snowslide at Selkirk. Six of the men were smothered before they could be got out.

London, March 4th.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Morning Post* says: M. de Lesseps is coming here to offer French neutrality in the event of war in Eastern Europe in exchange for Germany's support in the settlement of the Egyptian question, in conformity with French aspirations.

London, March 3rd.—Savages captured and carried away with them the British Vice-Consul at Rio Del Rey, in the Camarous country. A gunboat has been sent to rescue him.

Paris, March 3rd.—A sensation has been caused here by the publication in the *Temps* of a dispatch from Cairo stating that all French officials in the Khedive's service have been dismissed.

London, March 3rd.—The first Queen's jubilee drawing-room was held to-day at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty was in the enjoyment of fine health and spirits. She took an hour's drive before the time appointed for the event. The attendance was greater than at any preceding affair of the kind during the long reign of the Queen. The number of debutantes was unprecedented. The weather was fine. The crowds congregated in the parks and roadways around the palace numbered many thousands. The court officials say that the reception was the most brilliant they ever attended.

Vienna, March 3rd.—The Bulgarian troops who have revolted at Silistria have cut the telegraph wires, delaying transmission of details of the occurrence. The troops sent by the Government to overpower the rebels arrived before Silistria yesterday. A report has been received here that the commander of the insurgent troops at Silistria, Bulgaria, has been arrested.

Paris, March 3rd.—Telegrams from Bulgaria have been received stating that the Silistria garrison occupies a defile before the city, and by virtue of the position held prevents the passage through the defile of the garrisons from Rustchuk and Shumla on their way to attack the rebels. At Silistria the opposing forces, the dispatches say, now confront each other, but as yet no conflict has taken place between them.

Another insurrectionary movement is reported to have taken place near Tartar Bazarjik, in Eastern Roumelia, a short distance from Philippopolis. Roumania is massing troops along her frontier as a measure of precaution. Turkish troops are being concentrated on the Roumelian frontier.

Bucharest, March 3rd.—During the absence of the garrison from Rustchuk a revolt took place there. Firing has also been heard in the direction of Gurgevo. Communication between Roumania and Bulgaria has been stopped. The leaders of the insurgents at Silistria have crossed the Danube, and have been placed in custody by the Roumanian authorities. The opinion here is that the outbreak at Silistria was merely intended as a diversion to draw troops from Rustchuk, which is the real center of revolt. It is announced here that the revolt of troops at Silistria has been suppressed.

The leaders of the Silistria revolt did not cross the Danube, but passed into the Dobruja garrison at Rustchuk. There is a split in two factions of the Government. The troops attacked the rebels sheltered in the barracks. Many have been killed and wounded. Nobody is allowed to leave Rustchuk.

General Brialmont, who has been experimenting in Belgium with explosive melinite, has advised the Roumanian Government to suspend labor on the defensive works around Bucharest, as it will be necessary to devise new plans to withstand the new explosives.

Sofia, March 3rd.—The loyal troops to the Ashkuna garrison suppressed the revolt at Silistria. The engagement was brief and almost bloodless. The insurgents occupy the citadel at Rustchuk and are shelling the loyalists in the barracks.

New York, March 3rd.—The *Post's* cable special from London says: The European prospect is again black. To-day the worst

news is that the whole Australian cavalry is massed on the Gallician frontier. An experienced diplomatist gives me his opinion that war will not break out this year. If Russia, he thinks, meant to attack this year she would begin earlier. The immediate danger is the Bulgarian revolution. If we escape that, peace may yet be preserved.

London, March 3rd.—In the Commons to-night Dillon, commenting on the vote of £30,000 for the Irish police pointed out that the claim was in addition to £62,500 already voted for extra pay and traveling expenses. The greater portion of this money had been spent in endeavoring to suppress public meetings and carry on the work of eviction. The Government avoided indicating the sums spent on evictions. If the English people knew how their money was spent they would rise in rebellion against such a system. He was informed that the cost of the Woodford evictions amounted to £1800, while the total amount in dispute between the landlord and the tenants was only £25. No amount of expenditure would ever suppress the plan of campaign or public meetings. He warned the Government that meetings would continue, and if bloodshed should follow the shame and crime would be on the head of the Government ("Hear! hear!"). He had been accused of not denouncing crimes in Ireland. He had done better. He had appealed to the people to abstain from crime. It was the action of the Government which led them to commit outrages.

New York, March 3rd.—The *Post's* special from London of to-day says:—There is the beginning of very important, I should say vital, changes in the political situation to-day. The round-table conference has taken a turn more favorable than the most sanguine politicians on either side could have imagined. Chamberlain is so impressed with the prospects of a Liberal reunion that he has obtained from all support of the Government in the rather critical divisions on the Closure which are going on. More, than this, I have very good grounds for the statement that a Home Rule bill proposed by Lord Salisbury and accepted by all parties, is a contingency by no means improbable. Salisbury's change of front, if change it is, to be, will result largely from the pressure of Unionists, who feel that Ireland is virtually in the condition of anarchy. Chamberlain has long felt this, and what is more important, Hartington is beginning to feel it. Home rule presents itself at this moment as the only alternative of coercion.

It is rumored that the Irish leaders contemplate the issue of a "no-tax" manifesto. The Government is preparing a bill to amend the Limited Liability Act, so as to prevent the promotion of bogus enterprises.

London, March 3rd.—The Government intended to call the attention of the Vatican to Archbishop Croke's letter advising non-payment of taxes to Ireland.

At a late hour the vote asked for the Irish police was agreed to—246 to 121.

London, March 3rd.—In spite of the pressure of session of the Cabinet in favor of coercion, the counsel to-day decided to conclude the Closure debate before the introduction of the Crimes bill. If the first rule of procedure is not passed by Tuesday Smith will ask for a continuous sitting until the rule is passed. The counsel further decided to restrict the Crimes bill to clauses dealing with changing the venue of jury trials and magistrates power of summary trial in cases involving a sentence of not more than six months. The Ulster Tory proposal that boycotting be made punishable with severe measures was rejected.

The Cabinet unanimously confirmed the previous decision not to prosecute Archbishop Croke. Lord Ashbourne has completed the bill extending the powers of purchase by substituting five years judicial leases for leases of fifteen years. The bill will probably be introduced in the House of Lords next week. The *St. James Gazette* and the *Dublin Express* continue to give warning that the Government will ruin the party unless they adopt a vigorous Irish policy.

London, March 2nd.—A column of banner on Gladstone's "Nineteenth Century Study of Posidon" appears in the *Daily News*. This article is signed Andrew Lang, and in every line is mostly civil in phrase, but in substance is a denial of Gladstone's competency as a scholar to handle the subject he discusses. He goes to Homer for evidence concerning Posidon's true character, but Lang thinks Homer is no authority on the subject, which must be referred to traditions antecedent to Homer. "Mythologist," he observes irreverently, "will read Gladstone with curiosity, but not accept his conclusions or acquiesce in his method."

London, March 2nd.—Advice from Zanzibar says: The natives of the province of Mozambique, taking advantage of the absence of the Portuguese squadron and troops at bungi, have risen, devastated the trading-stations and destroyed many British houses. The town of Mozambique is now threatened. The British Consul has telegraphed for a man-of-war to protect the lives and property of British subjects.

Paris, March 2nd.—General Boulanger has decided that in future no officer in the army shall be allowed to have in his service any foreigner of either sex. The decree was prompted by the fact that the governess of General Davoust's children has been discovered to be the wife of a Prussian officer quartered at Brussels.

Rome, March 2nd.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt to-day at Reggio Dio Calabria. Two slight shocks occurred at Diano Marino. The people fear further disasters because of the excessive heat and the fact that the sea has not returned to its ordinary level.

Ottawa (Ontario), March 2nd.—It is said that Sir John Macdonald is soon to resign the Premiership and go to London as Dominion High Commissioner. If the Tories retain power it is expected that he will return to Ottawa as Governor-General.

London, March 2nd.—Last evening while a body of police at Bullwharf were taking a number of prisoners, arrested for obstructing the law in attempting to prevent evictions, to the police station, a mob attacked them and recovered the prisoners. They then stored the police so vigorously that the latter retreated inside the police barracks. The mob made an onslaught on the building, partially wrecking it. The police then opened fire on the crowd with their rifles, compelling the mob to beat a hasty retreat, but otherwise their shots were harmless. Several policemen were injured.

London, March 2nd.—A prominent Parnellite stated in the lobby to-night that the Government have caused it to be made known to the Nationalists that Archbishop Croke will not be prosecuted. At the same time it is suspected by the Parnellites that the case has been presented by the Government to the Vatican and an admonition to the Archbishop suggested.

Vienna, March 2nd.—Dr. Schmidt Von Tavera, the new Austrian Minister to the United States, left to-day for Washington. He has held for some time the post of First Secretary and Counselor of the Austrian Embassy at Berlin. His predecessor at Washington, Baron de Schaeffer, has now retired from the Government service.

London, March 2nd.—Italy has not pledged herself to give mutual support to either France or Germany in the event of war. The delay in the formation of a new ministry is largely due to the unwillingness of prominent statesmen to enter upon office, fettered by the terms imposed by Germany, and the desire to keep Italy, for the present, from entanglement with all other European Powers.

Winnipeg (Manitoba) March 2nd.—Colonel Gilder arrived to-day at Selkirk, a small town twenty-five miles east of here, and was interviewed by the Times correspondent over the telephone. He gave the following account of himself: After leaving Winnipeg last fall he had a very unpleasant voyage to York Factory, which occupied two months. He was unable to get all the way, and had to travel in a canoe, getting Indians to bring the outfit and supplies along. He reached Fort Churchill too late to catch the Hudson-bay boat to Nottingham island, and as he would have to stay several months about Churchill without occupation he decided to return to New York to transact some business after which, he says he will leave in time to catch the next Hudson Bay boats, several months hence, or else catch a whaling vessel bound to the northern seas next summer and go through Hudson's strait.

He left his companion Griffith at Fort Churchill with instructions to take the stores and proceed to Nottingham island by the first Hudson bay boat. Gilder promised to join him there if he did not join him at Churchill by taking a steamer from Winnipeg up the same route as that he adopted last fall. When asked if he had abandoned the project of reaching the pole, Gilder replied indignantly that he had not, and was not the kind of a man to abandon such a scheme. He came all the way down from Churchill by dog train having a pretty rough time of it. He says both himself and Griffith are in good health and expresses the opinion that the Hudson straits are navigable for powerful vessels all the year round. He expects to leave for New York shortly.

Rome, March 4th.—Yesterday was the tenth anniversary of the coronation of the Pope, and the occasion was celebrated with great ceremony at St. Peter's. The Pope said a mass in the Sistine Chapel, this being the only occasion in the year when he appears with the Papal tiara on his head. The garb of Lent was thrown aside for the time being and grand altars were decorated in magnificent style. The grand Pontifical Mass was set for 11:30 a.m., but long before that time the chapel was crowded. The Swiss Guards appeared in their handsome uniforms and the Embassadors and Church dignitaries occupied front pews.

The scene when the procession entered the great sanctuary was magnificent. Preceded by censors and cross-bearers, came a long line of prelates in gorgeous apparel. Every eye in the vast audience gazed expectantly toward the altar as the procession passed through into the sanctuary. Toward the end of the brilliant retinue appeared the white-robed figure of the Pope, borne on the sedia, the great white ostrich-feather fans, or flabelli, as they are called, being borne on either side of his chair.

As he entered the sanctuary his Holiness bowed his head and solemnly raising his hand made the sign of the cross. This moment afforded an excellent opportunity to study the man who now is the head of the Catholic Church. The pictures seen of him in America do not do him justice. They portray him bowed and feeble with old age, but do not show the keen intellectuality of expression and the brilliant black eyes, which light up his countenance and which have lost none of their youthful brightness. His features are strongly marked, but there is a paternal expression about his countenance which evokes confidence and admiration.

The great white robe he wore completely enveloped his frail frame. When he descended from the sedia and walked toward the altar his feebleness became apparent. His strength is sustained by his will power. The Pope intoned the "Gloria" in voice of surprising firmness. His movements in celebrating the mass were slow and majestic. The entire service was the quintessence of splendor in the Catholic ceremonial. The music was of a high order. The Pope pronounced benediction on a kneeling throng of prelates, priests, embassadors and laymen.

Cardinals Gibbons and Taschereau were not present, but their secretaries were. Rev. A.M. Farron of Richmond, Va., and Louis Garthe of Baltimore were the only Americans present, beside the Secretary of Cardinal Gibbons.

Rome, March 4th.—The Very Rev. Pierre Jean Beckx, General of the order of Jesuits, died to-day from a heavy cold, contracted last Sunday. He was born ninety-two years ago at Sichem, in Belgium, and

was appointed General of the order in 1853. Three years ago he was retired from active participation in the duties of his office on account of extreme old age and delicate health. Since that time Rev. Father Anderledy has been acting General. He will now be appointed General. Father Beckx lived here with Cardinal Maselli, in whose house he died. The funeral will probably take place on Monday.

Father Beckx had been a prominent Jesuit since 1819 and Superior since 1883. The order owes much of its success in non-Catholic countries to him. His book called "The Month of Mary" has been translated into many languages. On the suppression of the Jesuit monasteries at Rome, Father Beckx withdrew to Florence, where he resided until three years ago, directing thence the operations of the great order in every portion of the globe. On his withdrawal from actual direction of the "Company of Jesus" he took up his residence in Rome with his old friend Cardinal Maselli.

Rome, March 4th.—The public consistory, at which Cardinal Gibbons and Cardinal Taschereau will be hatted, has been fixed for March 17th. Three days previous to that date a secret consistory will be held in the Sala Ducale, without the presence of the American Cardinals. His Holiness had determined to postpone the consistory to March 23rd or thereabouts, in deference to the death of Cardinal Jacobini; but, as will be seen, he has thought best not to defer the ceremony.

At the meeting no reference was made to the relation of the labor organizations to the Church in America, nor will anything be said for or against Father McGlynn. Both these matters will be settled previously by the Vatican through Cardinal Simeoni. It is expected that the Prefects of the Propaganda Fide will shortly receive certain papers from Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis and from the Archbishop of Santa Fe, in which they defend their action in voting against the interests of the Knights of Labor at the late Third Plenary Council. One of the latest rumors is that Cardinal Tindaro, lately elevated to the Sacred College, is to be made Papal Secretary of State. Cardinal Tindaro belongs to the Sicilian nobility. He was formerly Auditor and Secretary of the Papal Mission at Madrid, when the Cardinal, then Monsignor Simoni, was Nuncio there. He is highly esteemed for his great learning and piety.

During the jubilee to be held here next year in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Pope Leo's reception into the priesthood, a number of saints will be canonized to memorialize the event. Among those will be three Jesuits, viz.: "Blessed" John Berchmans, "Blessed" Alphonsus Rodriguez and "Blessed" Peter Claver. The saints were made "blessed" some time ago. As to the actual ceremonies of canonization, there is nothing very striking beyond what is ordered for all Grand Papal masses, etc.

Bishop Keane of Richmond, who left the seashore a week or so ago for the benefit of health, has returned to Rome, much benefited by his trip. He will remain here with Bishop Ireland of St. Paul to witness the investiture of the American Cardinals.

Berlin, March 3rd.—The new German Reichstag opened to-day. The Emperor's speech was read from the throne. In it he says he is gratified at the benevolent disposition the Pope has shown toward the empire. The foreign policy of the empire is continually directed to the maintenance of peace with all Powers, and especially with Germany's neighbors. The foreign relations of the Government are the same as when the last Reichstag was opened. If the present Reichstag, without hesitation or division, gives unanimous expressions to the resolve that the nation will put forth its full strength and in full panoply now and at all times against any attack upon our frontiers, such resolution, even before carried out, will materially strengthen the guaranties of peace and remove the doubts, which the late parliamentary debates may have inspired. The Emperor feels assured that the Reichstag, by its resolutions, will place the Federal Government's national policy on a safe basis and derives from this conviction, the confident hope that God will bless his efforts to preserve the peace and security of Germany. The same bills that were submitted to the previous Reichstag will again be offered, creating new sources of revenue, and a reform of the methods of taxation are urged.

Two hundred and fifty members were present at the opening of the session. Among these were most of the National Liberals, including Von Bennigsen and Miguel. Prince Louis of Bavaria occupied a seat in the imperial box. The members of the Bunderath entered the chamber headed by Von Bötticher, representative of the Chancellor, who read the Emperor's speech. The concluding passages of the speech, referring to Germany's peaceful policy and appealing to the Reichstag for unanimity in voting the Army bill were repeatedly interrupted by cheers. When the reading was concluded Count Lerinchenfeld proposed three cheers for the Emperor and led the demonstration in response.

At the first sitting of the new Reichstag Von Moltke occupied the chair as the senior member and appointed the provisional secretaries. On the names of the deputies being called 252 responded, constituting a quorum. Windhorst protested against the election of a President before the second ballots were concluded. Minister Von Bötticher replied. He said the Government deserved thanks for expediting the opening of the Reichstag in order to pass the budget without delay. Moreover, any such criticism was an encroachment on the rights of the Emperor, because when his Majesty summoned the Reichstag the members were bound to appear. Reichstag favored an early meeting of the Reichstag, but this was a legal question at issue, sixty electoral districts being still unrepresented.

Montreal, March 4th.—There was considerable discussion on the streets to-day over the passage of the Edmunds Retaliation bill by both houses of Congress and the signing of it by the President. The heads of the various railways all state that they did not anticipate any interference with the international train service as the result of the retaliation measures. Traffic Manager Olds of the Canadian Pacific Railroad said: "I regard the whole question as one of marine interest, confined to a limited area and only

connected with the fishing question. My opinion is that if arrangements are made for regular ocean service to other markets for cured fish the Canadian fishing would only suffer temporarily. I cannot imagine that the bill has been passed except for political purposes. Business inquiries from the United States are coming in now just the same as before, and I do not anticipate that any difficulty will arise respecting shipments of ordinary freight. There is a possibility that certain annoyances may grow out of customs transactions but I do not think this would last long."

New York, March 4th.—At 12:20 o'clock this morning a loud explosion was heard in the men's retiring-room of the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Jersey City. A tramp was found inside and a soda-water bottle which had exploded. It had contained some sort of liquid, which caused the woodwork to take fire. The fire was quickly extinguished. The tramp was arrested. He said he lived in North Moore street, in this city, and gave the name of Thomas Hennessy.

The janitors saw the strange man go in the toilet-room a few minutes after 12 o'clock. They followed him in, and immediately saw the neck of a bottle protruding from behind the door. Janitor Anderson picked the bottle up and smelled it. The odor strongly resembled that of phosphorus. He put it down again and it exploded, setting fire to the woodwork. He cried "Fire!" and threw a plank over the flames to smother them. The stranger coolly remarked: "Let it alone and it will go out of itself. Don't make such a fuss about a little matter." One of the depot attaches came to Anderson's assistance with the chemical extinguisher and put the fire out.

In the mean time the stranger had disappeared. A description of him resulted in his arrest on the Cortland-street ferry-boat. This morning he was arraigned in the Police Court and remanded for further hearing, having told a number of contradictory stories in regard to himself. It has since been discovered that he is an upholsterer who was discharged from the service of the Pennsylvania Company in the shops on Haskenrook meadows, about six months ago, since which time he has been working at odd jobs. He declares he knows nothing about the explosion.

About 8 o'clock this morning, while the porter on the Cortland-street ferry-boat of the Pennsylvania Railroad was sprinkling the ladies' cabin, another explosion occurred. The water coming in contact with some chemicals under the seats next to the paddle-wheel, caused the explosion. The flames were quickly extinguished. Last night about 8 o'clock the wheelman found a bottle in the same spot. It contained a queer-smelling mixture. The exterior of the bottle was covered with putty. After smelling it he threw the bottle overboard. Some of the contents, however, had leaked out on the floor under the seats and it was this that ignited with water. It was found that this bottle and its cork, which was large and covered with lead, was a counterpart of that which exploded in the depot, and was doubtless placed there by the same hand. The explosive is said to be a mixture of phosphorus and muriatic acid, which takes fire from contact with water.

London, March 2nd.—An incident which relieved the otherwise indescribably dull proceedings of the House of Commons last night, was the speech of Howell which made a charge of corruption against the Ratepayers Association and Corporation of London. The Ratepayers Association is a sort of taxpayers' league, organized to look after the interests of London taxpayers, and there is a most intimate connection between it and the London corporation, which is, to make it plain to American readers of the London City Government. This last body has control of enormous sums of money. It is through its hands that have so long passed the coal and wine duties, about which so much has been said recently and which, since they were imposed some years ago, have reached a total of nearly \$50,000,000.

It has long been believed that the London corporation is honeycombed with rings and cliques of a corrupt kind. The speech of Lowell last night was but a puncturing of the evil in one particular spot. The specific charge was that the corporation had furnished the Ratepayer's Association with money for the purpose of defeating by corrupt means a bill for the reform of the government of London, submitted to the House of Commons by Sir William Harcourt. The sum charged to have been corruptly used is about \$100,000, but the amount that Lowell claims has been used by the Ratepayers' Association to defeat Sir William Harcourt's bill is only \$25,000.

The way of laying out the money is to get up bogus public meetings, and to have them reported, so that it would appear that there was a strong public sentiment against reformatory measures. How they do these things in London may be interesting to those who have been used to the charges of municipal corruption in America. First a public meeting was organized at Battersea to express the opinion of the working classes. A committee was paid \$50 to work it up; \$30 went to hire a speaker; \$75 were paid for the hire of attendants to compose the meeting, and \$18 were paid to reporters for getting the resolutions which had been passed and the general proceedings into the newspapers.

There was a similar meeting at Brickton, where about \$70 were paid for the hire of attendants to make up the meeting. At another meeting only five Social Democrats were present, yet their presence cost exactly \$30, and voluminous resolutions were passed and reported in the papers. At a meeting in Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, there were present exactly 132 workmen, who had been got together at a cost of exactly \$150. Considerable sums were also paid for the hire of chackers out to disturb meetings held in support of Sir William Harcourt's Reform bill.

These charges are all well authenticated and the Government could not refuse to grant a Committee of Inquiry. If the investigation is bona fide, there will no doubt be some very scandalous relations. The inquiry is pressed by the Liberals and will be thwarted by the Tories if possible. Public opinion, however, is very strong in favor of an overhauling of the city accounts. It is believed that a great deal of money is diverted by the corporation to corrupt purposes every year.

London, February 28th.—The surviving passengers and the crew of the British emigrant ship *Kapunda*, which was sunk

in a collision off the coast of the Brazil on January 20th, when over 300 passengers were drowned, have arrived at Plymouth. They confirm the statement that the bark *Ada Malmore*, with which the *Kapunda* collided, had no lights. The single woman among the *Kapunda's* passengers had been locked in their bunks by the matron of the ship, in accordance with the emigrant rules, and when the collision occurred they raised horrible shrieks and frantically endeavored to beat down the door until the vessel sank.

London, February 28th.—A rumor published in this evening's papers to the effect that Cabinet had decided to present Archbishop Croke for adjudicating the non-payment of taxes caused a temporary sensation in the House of Commons. William Johnston, the Orange leader, asked Sir Michael Hicks-Bonch what the Government intended to do regarding the Archbishop. Sir Michael declined to say more than that the question was engaging the attention of the Government. The Parnellites greeted this reply with derisive laughter. The report is disbelieved in official circles, the opinion being that the Ministry has no intention of courting an overwhelming disaster in Ireland.

A number of Conservative members of Parliament who are impatient over the delay in adopting coercion measures will meet to-morrow to take concerted action with the object of inducing Conservatives to combine in exerting a pressure upon the Government to take immediate steps.

The Dublin executive has authorized all the local magistrates to proclaim every place of campaign meeting, and to demand the assistance of the military and police without waiting sanction from headquarters.

David Sheehy, member of Parliament for South Galway, will be removed from the office of Sheriff of Limerick for presiding at plan of campaign meetings.

London, February 28th.—The report of the death of Cardinal Jacobini, which was received here on Saturday afternoon and cabled to New York, proves to have been premature. The Cardinal sank into a comatose state, and it was generally reported in Rome that he had passed away. Life was not quite extinct, however, and he lingered till noon to-day, when he expired.

The Cardinal died a few minutes after midday. The funeral will take place on Thursday in the Santa Maria Church.

St. Petersburg, February 28th.—Experiments with the new explosive which has been made under the supervision of the Government, have been attended with great success. The explosive possesses fifteen times greater destructive power than gunpowder. It does not produce any smoke.

St. Petersburg, February 28th.—Do Gieng, Foreign Minister, in an interview with the Turkish Ambassador, expressed the opinion that the European equilibrium would soon be restored, and that there would be no war.

Amsterdam, February 28th.—The steamer *Edam* arrived here from New York to-day. On her voyage she had a plate stove in by an iceberg and jettisoned 100 tons of her cargo.

New York, February 28th.—Two lighters filled with cotton and the steamer *Lone Star* of the Morgan Steamship Line were burned at the foot of Charlton Street, this morning. The steamer and lighters were towed into mid-stream to save other shipping near by. It is reported that one man was burned to death on the steamer. Several sailors jumped into the river to save themselves. The *Lone Star* was the steamer which ran into and sank the British steamer *Wells City* a few weeks ago. The *Lone Star* was damaged to the extent of about \$100,000 and was beached on the Jersey shore. The loss on the pier was about \$100,000. There were about four thousand bales of cotton stored there. Some of this was saved. The loss on cotton was about \$150,000.

E. Hawley, Agent of the Sunset Route, said to-day: "The steamer *Lone Star*, which was burned in the fire at the Morgan Line dock this morning, was one of the oldest steamers of the line. She was worth about \$150,000. She was damaged about one-third of her value. The total loss by the fire has been greatly exaggerated. We have made a close estimate, and put it at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. It is too early yet to say whether we will rebuild or not."

Later.—In all 3,640 bales of cotton were destroyed. Six lighters in all were fired, and all were practically destroyed before the flames were extinguished. The *Lone Star* had no steam up, and was unable to save herself. When towed out she was ablaze from stern to stem. At the charred pier she broke loose from her tugs, and, driven by a strong shoreward wind, drifted back. She struck the end of the Guion pier, just north of the Morgan dock, and stuck there for a few moments; but they were moments of the gravest danger. The Guion pier was piled high with freight. The steamship *Alaska* was loading alongside. It was threatened with the fate of its neighbor. Prompt action averted the danger, and the *Lone Star* was dragged away.

The New York of the Morgan line, which had been lying on the North side of the burning pier, to the windward of the fire, came in yesterday and had not commenced unloading. She was not touched by the fire. The Stonington pier, on the south of that of the Morgan line, was in danger. The steamer *Stonington* was towed out into the stream and saved. The pier occupied by the Morgan line was owned by the city. It was totally destroyed; loss, \$75,000. It is known that a watchman called "Big Harry" was on the lighter *Lorena* when it caught fire. He has not been seen since. There are many theories as to the origin of the fire. It is believed that a watchman's pipe was the cause. It is estimated that the total loss is about \$320,000.

New York, February 28th.—The *Star* states that Mrs. Langtry, who goes to San Francisco in July, said last night that she intended to take out naturalization papers and become a citizen of the United States.

New York, March 2nd.—An exhibition of food products is to be held at Amsterdam, Holland, from June to December, 1887. The large consumption of all kinds of American products in Holland makes it a matter of great interest to dealers in cereals, canned goods, etc., to take part in this exhibition. In addition to the articles of food, all implements used for the proper preparation of the same may be sent, while a course of lectures appropriate to food, its preparation, etc., is to be given.

# TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

London, April 1st.—In the House of Commons to-night W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, suggested that if the Irish Crimes bill be read the first time to-night the second reading could be taken up on Tuesday. Then there would be an interval of a week between second reading and going into committee. It was the imperative duty of the Government to insist that the House come to an early decision on the principle of the bill. Referring to the land bill he said it was of vital importance to the Government to use every effort to make the measure a law.

Parnell, rising to resume the debate on the Crimes bill, was loudly cheered. He said that with the production of the Land bill yesterday Parliament had been put in possession of the complete plan of the Government in all its nakedness and dishonesty. The land bill revealed the extent of the plot and gravity of the conspiracy through which the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists intend to try to coerce tenants in Ireland into the payment of impossible rents, and compel them to purchase their landlord's interests at exorbitant rates. If the House should ever give the Government power to thus coerce the people, the result would most certainly be wholesale repudiation, involving an immense loss to British taxpayers. [Cheers.] The Government were pressing on coercion with indecent haste. They refused to carry out the recommendations of the Land Commission. If the Coercion bill was passed, the last defense of tenants against wholesale robbery would be removed. In a justly regulated land purchase was there only hope of settling the land question. If done at a fair price, and in the absence of coercion, the Irish tenants would fulfill their obligations to the last penny.

He went on to complain of the absence of official information concerning crime in Ireland. The Government had given them the opinion of four judges who thought that crime was seriously increasing. He could quote twelve judges to show the absence of serious crime. As to the alleged failure of juries to convict, the cases had been grossly exaggerated. They were utterly insufficient grounds for destroying the liberties of Ireland. The National League had been called tyrannical, but there was no proof that any pressure had been put on any one by the league. It is purely a national body, the outcome of genuine peasant feeling and no hyphen of the league has ever been known to exercise the force of the order to impress members.

Proceeding to discuss the provisions of the bill, Parnell contended that the powers given to magistrates would enable them to send political opponents to prison for six months, to a plank bed and prison diet. No part of the previous coercion act ever excited so much distrust of English justice as the proposal to change the venue of trials trying Irishmen before special English juries. The proposal meant a reign of judicial murder. It meant that all the hopes of better times which seemed to be dawning upon Ireland would disappear; that the system of the subordination of witness and wholesale perjury before partisan juries was to prevail, sending innocent persons to the scaffold and the convict's cell.

What was the only state of society that could arise under this reign of terror? Secret societies would spring up fostered by the sufferings of the oppressed nation, and those who have been persistent in counseling the people to observe patience and moderation might counsel in vain. They would still counsel them to submit to injustice rather than retaliate or do anything that might alienate Gladstone from their side, or increase his difficulties, or place him in a false position with the Liberals. Their battle was now won in Ireland. [Cheers.] There might be some suffering and much tyranny yet to be endured, but they could be no nothing compared with that which the people had gone through in the past. A little waiting and the coercion proposed for this would disappear before the brighter time when Gladstone would be able to appeal once more to the sense of justice of the people of Great Britain and receive full power to do right by Ireland. [Cheers.]

The party which alone could gain by violence by the people of Ireland going behind the law was the present Government. That was the reason this bill has been brought forward. Its object was to strengthen the Government's own miserable position. Let not the people of Ireland fall into the toils thus set for them. He greatly feared the results of the bill, but he would not cease to tell them the situation was entirely different from that of five years ago, and that for their victory was certain. The people of Ireland would again bear the strain with patience. Gladstone would not find his action hampered or his hands cuffed in the great and glorious work he had undertaken. [Cheers.] He concluded by moving that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the state of Ireland.

Harrington, amid great laughter, read letters from Knight of Kerry, Lord Monk and others, applying on behalf of friends and relatives, for stipendiary magistracies in Ireland. When asked where he obtained the letters, he replied that he bought them at auction. This answer was received with shouts of laughter. Harrington proceeded to explain the principal qualifications urged on behalf of applicants—poverty and large families.

On being interrupted by cries of "Divide," the speaker said that he was not surprised at the impatience shown by the gentlemen on the other side upon the exposure of these unpalatable facts, but he had the right to

show the characters of the men at whose mercy it was proposed to place the liberties of Irishmen.

Corybears continued the discussion amid cries of "Divide!"

T. P. O'Connor moved to adjourn the debate. Gladstone in supporting the motion said that there were strong reasons for it. He defended Parnell's delay in moving his amendment and said that this was a grave, serious case, demanding another night for discussion. With reference to Parnell's speech Gladstone said that he had never known of an instance in which the case made for such a bill had been so completely torn to rags. [Cheers.]

William H. Smith said he was not much impressed by Gladstone's argument.

Parnell supported O'Connor's motion.

Lord Harrington taunted the Parnellites with having wasted time earlier in the evening on the Crofter disension. The speeches already delivered were properly second-reading and committee speeches. He would oppose adjournment.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that the Unionist policy was now plainly shown. It was a policy of coercion pure and simple.

O'Connor's motion was rejected—361 to 254.

Upon Smith putting the question Gladstone rose and walked alone down the floor into the opposition lobby, all the members of the opposition standing and cheering him as he did so. On returning to the House he was loudly cheered.

The motion for the closure was carried—361 to 253—and the first reading of the bill was agreed on without a division.

Parnell's speech was one of the best he ever made.

Ottawa (Ont.), April 1st.—W. T. Whitaker, ex-Commissioner of Fisheries, publishes a letter indorsing the opinion of Hon. William McDougall in regard to the construction to be placed upon that part of the treaty of 1818 covering the rights of American fishermen in Canadian ports. Whitaker says that such a thing as preventing people from selling bait to Americans and preventing the latter from purchasing it was never contemplated. What the powers of the treaty were designed to do was to prevent American fishermen from fishing for bait with seines or otherwise within the three-mile limit.

New York, April 1st.—The Herald's Halifax special says: The proof that the provincial merchants realize the danger of the American Retaliation bill being put into operation is found in the fact that the value of exports hence to the United States during the past three months enormously exceeded the exports of any previous quarter for many years. Exports to the United States for the first quarter of 1887 amounted in value to \$330,000—an increase over the same quarter of last year of nearly \$150,000 and about \$40,000 over the last quarter of 1886.

Berlin, April 1st.—Advice received from St. Petersburg fully confirm the report that another attempt has been made upon the life of the Czar. It is learned that on Tuesday, while the Czar was exercising in the park connected with Gatchina Palace, he was fired upon by an officer of the army, the ball passing close to his person. The officer was immediately seized by attendants and imprisoned.

Berlin, April 1st.—To-day being Prince Bismarck's seventy-second birthday the Chancellor received numberless tokens of esteem from all parts of Germany. After receiving personal congratulations from Prince William, Henry, Alexander and George, the Chancellor went to the palace where the Emperor awaited him. In his passage along Unter den Linden, Prince Bismarck received an ovation. In the course of the day he received congratulatory messages from 700 persons.

Monterey, April 2nd.—The Hotel Del Monte was discovered to be on fire at about 11:30 last night, and up to this hour (2 a.m.) is burning rapidly. Everything is consumed except a very little furniture. The guests are all around the grounds with nothing but what they have on their person. There must be about 200 or 300 of them, mostly Eastern people. It is thought that no lives were lost. It is not known how the fire originated.

London, April 1st.—Great excitement has been created in France to-day by Germany expelling from the Reichstag a member from Alsace-Lorraine and forcing him over the frontier into France. This plucky member intends to return to Berlin through Belgium and demand his seat.

Russia continues to be the center of every kind of sensational stories. Opinions are much divided about the truth of the story of the second attempt upon the life of the Czar. There has been no confirmation of this story from any authentic source.

The Sultan of Turkey has taken decided steps to put an end to the publication of any more stories about Bulgarian troubles in the papers of Constantinople. He has issued the following order: "The newspapers having published reports without foundation concerning recent events in Bulgaria, it is forbidden by the highest authority to publish any news hereafter concerning this subject."

There are numerous reports in the London papers from Vienna and from Rome showing unusual activity in the war department, Austria continuing to arm. The vote in France yesterday in favor of the supplemental funds asked by the Government for the army, shows the State of feeling there. The expulsion of a member of the Reichstag across the Franco-German frontier is considered as an act looking toward a series of similar acts to irritate and provoke France.

London, April 1st.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Generals Drogomiroff and Shebecheff, the former a well-known Russian authority, have published an article against the alleged advantages of the adoption of the magazine-repeating rifle. General Drogomiroff is certain that the present arming of European armies with magazine weapons is due solely to the force of imitation and the example set by the inordinate military rivalry between France and Germany, not only in rifles, but in everything else that would give one an undue advantage over the other in the coming struggle. After endeavoring to refute the well-known arguments in favor of magazine rifles, General Drogomiroff recommends the retention of the American rifle at present used in the Russian army, only with a smaller caliber, pressed powder and steel-pointed bullets, as possessing the combined advantages in action superior to the total of those which can be adduced in favor of the magazine rifle.

London, April 1st.—Mrs. James Brown Potter has been asked for an interview several times, but each time has declined absolutely. She is much discouraged. The tone of the society papers to-day is jeering and severe.

Bucharest, April 1st.—Three Bulgarian refugees, one of whom is a brother to a man under condemnation for participation in the recent insurrection, yesterday attacked the Prefect of Rastchuk, whom they met on one of the streets of this city. They fired at him with their revolvers, wounding him, and then they fled. Two of them were overtaken and imprisoned, but the other escaped by taking refuge in the Prussian Legation.

New York, April 1st.—One of the latest strictures upon the British navy, for which Secretary Whitney has such great admiration, although it is known in Europe as "a fleet of modern failures," is the following from a recent number of the St. James Gazette: "The country renowned for centuries as the best shipbuilder in the world is in the year 1887 unable to put upon the seas a single vessel which fulfills the expectations of her designers or the need of the service she may be called upon to render."

With all our material resources and our progress in design and construction, our ships of war, built at fabulous cost, fail of their expected speed or will not steer or are incapable of defending themselves from armaments which an enemy might bring into play against them. The naval constructors are divided as to the very principles of their business. The fact is that theoretical shipbuilding has outrun practical shipbuilding. Results worked out on paper are not realized in the dockyard. Armor-plating meant to protect a ship above the water-line is found to sink below the water-line, throwing out of gear all arrangements for maneuvering the vessel and for making her an efficient fighting machine.

Now, it seems clear that if we cannot build vessels on the ambitious scale conceived by the designers, we had better let them alone and confine ourselves to plans which we do understand. To go on making experiments at a cost of nearly a million apiece, only to find ourselves without a navy after all, is hardly wise policy. The country would rather trust its fortunes to a vessel that will do what is expected of her, little though it may be, than to one which, while promising great achievements, breaks down in the hour of peril.

Chicago, March 31st.—The Time's Evansville (Ind.), special says: Intelligence was received in this city to-day of volcanic disturbances and eruptions on Blood River, near New Concord, Callaway county, Ky., yesterday, which have frightened the inhabitants out of their wits.

Tuesday afternoon all the wells in the neighborhood were found to be dry. The same night strange rumbling noises were heard in the earth, similar to an earthquake shock. About 10 o'clock an explosion was heard in the direction of Stigal's Bluff, two miles from New Concord. A column of fire was seen to shoot toward the heavens at least 150 feet. A perfect pandemonium followed. Men, women and children, thinking the day of judgment had come, fell upon their knees and began praying and begging for mercy. Horses and cattle were wild with fright, plunging and kicking in the most frantic manner. Fowls flew from their roosts and there was a tremendous uproar generally.

The explosions continued at intervals throughout the night, and columns of fire continue to shoot upward. Some of the more courageous citizens have made a visit to the bluff, but the heat is so intense that they cannot get within a quarter of mile of it, but red-hot ashes seem to be flowing down the west side of the bluff. When the informant left the remarkable eruption was still in progress, and majority of the people were perfectly wild with terror.

The scene of the phenomenon is in one of the wildest and most rugged parts of the State. Mayfield, twenty-five miles distant, is the nearest railroad station, and efforts to reach that point to-night by telegraph have been unsuccessful.

London, March 31st.—Through the efforts of Admiral Moncheux, a grand astronomical congress is to be held at the Observatory of Paris some time next May. This congress is to be held for the purpose of establishing in a definite fashion a "chart of the heavens" and to study the best methods of astronomical observation. More than forty observatories of France and other countries have agreed to send special delegates to the meeting. Yesterday the Academy of Sciences named a commission to co-operate with the organization of this congress.

London, March 31st.—Queen Victoria's arrival at Cannes has been delayed a day by an accident to the train conveying her thither. It was discovered last night that the springs of the railway coach occupied by her Majesty were heated. The discovery was made when the train reached La Roubie. Her Majesty's carriage was here stopped and it was decided to await daylight before proceeding. This morning the Queen removed to another carriage and continued on her journey. She will reach Cannes to-morrow. The British men-of-war *Thunderer*, *Colossus*, *Agamemnon* and *Dreadnaught*, with the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales on board, lie at anchor in the bay at Cannes, awaiting the Queen's arrival.

London, March 31st.—Public opinion had begun to settle down to the conviction that there was to be peace this year in Europe, but now some of the most conservative people have their doubts. The shadow of a war cloud is again showing on the political horizon. The danger point all the time is Russia. It was believed that the Czar would be so disturbed by nihilist conspiracies as to give up all thought of war, but now it is said that the Kathoff party is urging war as a political necessity, and it is reported that the Emperor does not think it wholly unavoidable.

Netidoff, Ambassador to Constantinople, has assumed a somewhat hostile attitude toward Turkey. He reproaches her for not paying the war indemnity owing to Russia for the alleged want of money, while she finds funds to order from Germany a large number of rifles which she has no occasion for. Turkey, it is said, has but one thing to do to avoid quarrelling with Russia and this is to mediate in Roumelia, in which case Russia would be able to invade Bulgaria.

In the meantime there is a fresh candidate for the Bulgarian throne. Prince Philip of Coburg having definitely refused it, Prince Oscar of Sweden is now spoken of, and in connection with his candidature there is a prospect of a union with an English princess. Combination has but small chance of success, for Russia always keeps her own candidate, the Prince of Leitzburg, in reserve.

There is little doubt in the diplomatic world that a complete understanding has been arrived at between France and Russia. It is not a treaty, it is merely a counterpart of the triple alliance already signed by Germany and Italy. As the position of affairs and the attitude of the different Powers becomes more defined, it is noticeable that Russia and Austria continue to arm, and one is tempted to inquire if the assurances of peace given on all sides are as earnest as they were thought at one time.

London, March 31st.—In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Cardigan, Conservative, presented a bill providing for the purchase of Irish holdings, or, in other words, for the abolition of the system of ownership created by the Act of 1881. It was proposed, he said, to admit leaseholders to the benefits of the Act of 1881. [Cheers.] The leaseholders whose leases expired prior to 1881, numbering 160,000, were to be admitted to the benefits of the Act of 1881 in the same manner as those whose leases expired in that year.

The Cabinet have decided to abandon the clause of the Irish Criminal Law Amendment bill, which provides for changing the venue from Dublin to London in certain classes of Criminal trials thus practically removing the greatest cause of Liberal-Unionist opposition to the bill.

The National Liberal Federation has issued a summons for a meeting to be held April 9th for the purpose of denouncing the proposed Irish coercion measures.

London, March 31st.—A letter has been received from Stanley, dated Cape Town, March 9th. He expresses bewilderment at the constant evidences he sees of British yielding and shrinking in Africa before noise, bluster and mock heroics. "In the west and north," he says, "France and Portugal have strode with audacious and frantic haste to exclude British trade. Now, I come to Zanzibar and find that the British fleet has given way to the German and that the Germans outnumber the British. There is an aggressiveness about the Germans that is ominous. Their manner is laughing and overbearing and carries an air of 'you must.' The natives look on in wonder, while the British affect superb indifference. I found Tippoo Tib the acknowledged King of a region between Stanley Falls and Tanganyika Lake, commanding thousands of fighting Arabs. He was equally ready to fight or to be employed. I chose the latter, not on account of his helping me reach Emin Bey, but to assist in bringing away Emin Bey's store of ivory valued at £30,000.

"In the presence of the British Consul I contracted with Tippoo Tib to supply me with 600 carriers. I also, after receiving consent from King Leopold, appointed Tippoo Governor of Stanley Falls at a regular salary. He guarantees to defend the station against the Arabs and defeat and capture all persons raiding for slaves and abstain from engaging in the slave traffic himself below Stanley Falls. A European officer will be appointed Resident at Stanley Falls to insure adherence to the contract and stop Tippoo's salary on any breach of engagement.

"So far there has been no hitch in the expedition. Every body shows the utmost sympathy, and our difficulties have been smoothed by prevailing good feeling. I have sent a letter to Emin Bey giving him the probable date of our arrival. Tippoo Tib has ordered his people to concentrate at Stanley Falls in readiness for marching."

New York, April 1st.—The sale of the Stewart collection was completed last night at upset prices. The best-known pieces were fixed as follows, or at about a third the value: "The Greek Slave," \$1500; "Eve Tempted," \$3500; "Paradise Lost," \$5000; "Nydia," \$1000; "Flora," \$800; "Sappho," \$1500; "Proserpine," \$1200; "Paul and Virginia," \$4,000; "The Fisherman," \$1,500; "The Bathing," \$1,200; "Flora," \$2,500; "Zenobia," \$1,500; "Domesticones," \$1,500. Not a single bid was received for the statutory quoted. They were accordingly withdrawn and will be offered at private sale. A careful estimate of the result of the auction sales of the entire collection is as follows: Pictures, \$513,000; other art objects, \$58,773; library, \$11,121; total, \$582,894.

New York, April 1st.—Unless a better yacht than the *Mayflower* is built between now and the time of the trial races to select the defender of the America cup, the big white sloop will probably be chosen to struggle with the beamy Scotch cutter *Thistle*. Chairman Smith, of the America Cup Committee, got a letter from General Paine yesterday saying that the *Mayflower* would go over to England to sail against Chamberlain's *Arrow* for the Queen's cup, if Chamberlain's terms are reasonably fair to the giant center-boarder; but if she goes she will come back in ample time to enter the trial contests here.

Dublin, March 29th.—Father Ryan of the Herbertstown branch of the National League presented himself to-day before Justice Bord of the Bankruptcy Court. He persisted in his refusal to tell the Court what he knew about the doings of the tenants in his parish respecting the payment of their rents under the plan of campaign, and was condemned to prison. When Father Ryan emerged from the court as a prisoner he was met by a multitude of citizens. They numbered many thousands and they cheered the priest with enthusiastic and prolonged applause and then followed him in a procession to the jail, making his tour a triumphal one. A number of prominent men took part in this procession and among the more conspicuous were Lord Mayor Sullivan and Archbishop Croke.

New York, March 31st.—The *Tribune* says: Irishmen in this city and those who though not Irishmen sympathize with the home-rule agitation, are interested now more even than during that short period, a year ago, when Gladstone introduced his bill for the repeal of the Union and the restoration to Ireland of her own Parliament, in the crisis which the dispatches in yesterday's papers have arisen. They admit the honesty of Gladstone's opposition to coercion, but doubt whether it will be of any avail, as it is well known that the Tories and Liberal Unionists combined have a majority large enough to carry any measure they like.

What is most remarkable in the conversation of almost any Irishman spoken to on the subject is the warlike threats heard on every side—threats, too, proceeding from men who were always moderate and would never say anything in favor of force. These are now the most outspoken, and talk as though every Irishman in this country was getting ready to invade his native country. They said that speeches have been tried and have failed, and that the good will of the world, which the Irish people were asked to cultivate by remaining quiet, when they ought to have resisted, seems now unable to prevent the imposition of another Coercion Act.

All purpose of revolt in an ordinary way has been abandoned since the Fenian rebellion, twenty years ago and the great body of Irishmen in this city, at all events, believe that it is only by blowing up public buildings in English cities and making it costly to continue governing Ireland that their demands will ever be listened to and home rule granted. But these measures are to be adopted only in case the Coercion Act is passed.

Such is the state of feeling which the *tribune* reporters found yesterday among the Irish leaders outside of the Hoffman House committee, of which Eugene Kelly is Chairman. These latter, with a few exceptions, are still faithful to the Parliamentary mode of warfare, and say they cannot countenance force, at least such force as the use of explosives suggests.

Chicago, March 29th.—A dispatch from New York, referring to the address issued by President Fitzgerald of the Irish National League, in which he vigorously attacked the coercion measure, said that it had created a tremendous sensation in Irish circles there, and said that if some of the Irish sentiment was to be believed there would soon be the beginning of a time of "blood and thunder" in England should the Coercion Act be passed by Parliament. A report was appended of a meeting held at the house of William Knapp, who said that it was a waste of time to rely further on a Parliamentary effort, and that if anything was to be done it should be in the line of force of some form or other, so that the English would understand that the day for speech-making and wordy resolutions, which hurt nobody, had passed.

He added: "Mrs. Parnell, mother of the great Irish leader, has been under my roof for several months, and what I have told her many times I now repeat, that while Parnell may be an able man, his usefulness has reached its limit and the work of the Irish Nationalists henceforth must be revolution with dynamite or other force that will help to paralyze the oppressors of our country. We have given up attempting to fight England with old guns, revolvers and knives. We will fight her now with dynamite, poison, knives, fire—every weapon the ingenuity of man can devise—if, of course, the Coercion bill be passed."

Prominent Chicago Irishmen did not take the same bloodthirsty view of the matter. Alexander Sullivan said: "If the time ever comes when John Fitzgerald thinks it desirable for the Irish people to resort to force, he will say so in unmistakably plain terms. He will not resort to a subterfuge and no one will misunderstand him."

John Finerty could not see any occasion for excitement in what he called an appeal for contribution toward the waging of the battle. "When we have to fight coercion in earnest, it will be time enough to get excited," said he.

Chicago, March 31st.—The *Times* Ottawa (Ont.) special says: The Dominion Government is determined to put forth every effort to prevent any agitation in Canada against Lord Lansdowne on account of his insisting on the payment of rents by his Irish servants. The report cabled from Dublin that William O'Brien, editor of the *United Ireland*, had stated in a speech last night

that unless the evictions were stopped on his Lordship's estates and Kilbride, one of the evicted tenants was reinstated he (O'Brien) and Kilbride would visit Canada to begin an agitation against the Governor-General has created considerable excitement here, especially among the sympathizers with the Home-rule party.

A correspondent called at the Department of Justice this afternoon to learn what action would be taken if any agitation were attempted in the direction of O'Brien. From what could be gathered it may be said that if O'Brien comes to Canada he will from the time of his arrival until his departure be under surveillance of the Government police and that any attempt to incite the people of Canada to hostility against the Governor-General will be followed with his immediate arrest. The law is very strict as regards the crime of sedition or any attempt to stir up feelings of hostility against the representatives of the Crown.

When asked to say what he wished to say about the Irish tenants, Lord Lansdowne replied, as regards the evictions which have taken place, that as far as he knew only one tenant, Kilbride, has been dealt with, although if the tenants adhere to the plan of the campaign and refuse to pay their rents due in November, other evictions must follow.

New York, March 30th.—The New York Yacht Club has accepted the challenge of James W. Bell, the owner of the Scotch yacht, the *Thistle*, and the America's cup will be sailed for in October. The *Priscilla*, *Puritan* and *Sachem* are looked upon as the probable defenders of the cup.

The measurements of the *Thistle* are: Length over all, 98 feet; water-line length, 85 feet; beam, 20.3 feet; depth, 14.1 feet; tonnage, 100.67. She will be of steel, with lap instead of flush seams below the water-line. The *Thistle* probably will be launched within a few weeks, and may take her initial spin in April.

The steamer *Etruria*, which arrived yesterday, brought a long letter and sundry official documents from the Secretary of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club to the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, making a challenge in due form on behalf of the Scotch cutter-yacht *Thistle*, owned by James Ball of Glasgow, to race with any American yacht for the American cup, the international emblem which the *Puritan* and *Genesta* sailed for last season. The committee in charge of the cup met to-day and in effect accepted the challenge, though it will have to go before the club for ratification.

London, March 29th.—A curious *contempo* took place during the Queen's reception at Birmingham. Mr. Chamberlain, anxious to welcome his neighboring potentate to his good city, Birmingham, stretched forth his hand to shake that of her Majesty. The Sovereign, however, not possibly being aware that she was in the presence of a brother monarch and within his domains, did not respond to his condescending cordiality, and managed to get out of the difficulty by arranging a convenient button on one of her gloves.

The Queen will hold two drawing rooms at Birmingham Palace in May. It is probable that both these functions will take place during the second week of that month, the dates now mentioned being Wednesday, the 11th, and Friday, the 13th.

The Prince of Wales will hold a levee at St. James Palace towards the end of next month, probably on Monday, April 25th.

That sensible woman, Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, has just managed to procure an opportunity of hearing the plain and wholesome truth about herself, after a fashion usually denied to royalties by the cringing courtiers who surround them. Her Majesty, who devotes much of her time to music, was so persistently assured by her attendants that her voice was more than equal to that of any prima donna that she began to consider whether she was justified in concealing such talent in a napkin, but before displaying her gifts *coram populo* she wisely resolved to obtain an unbiased opinion. This she got straight from the eminent Professor Dumitrescu in Bucharest, to whom she went *incognito*, and who, after trying her powers, informed her bluntly that she had perhaps just sufficient voice to qualify her for a chorus girl in an opera, to which, however, her face and figure were unfortunately not adapted.

The Prince of Wales has sent a portrait of himself to the Boston Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of which he was elected an honorary member when he was in America in 1860.

The Emperor William's physicians are anxious to get him away from Berlin as soon as possible, and it is expected that he will remove to Wiesbaden for three weeks about April 12th. The Empress is then going to Baden-Baden for a month and she will not return to Berlin before November.

New York, March 30th.—Advices from London state that King Theobald's remarkable collection of Oriental MSS., handed down to him as an heirloom, has been secured for the Indian Office. Many of these manuscripts are extremely valuable, inasmuch as they treat almost exclusively of the modern history of Burma and Siam. They for the first time give an insight into the peculiar views held by the Burmese people and its leaders of their European visitors, and, dating as they do, from the time of the Portuguese settlement, they must be regarded as historic authorities of the greatest value.

New York, March 30th.—The *Sun* says: At 8 o'clock on next Friday morning Johann Most, editor, anarchist and general disturber, will be discharged from Blackwell's Island. His fine of \$350 was paid to Clerk Spark on the 12th of last month, so there will be nothing to interfere with his liberty when his sentence has expired. He has been a good prisoner, and two months have been knocked off his time for not making any trouble.

London, March 30th.—Great excitement was created about the House of Commons this afternoon about a report that an attempt had been made to assassinate Balfour, the Irish Secretary. At first it was reported that an attempt had been made on the Home Secretary, but the mistake grew out of his being the next-door neighbor of the Irish Secretary. The police profess to believe that there has been a really serious attempt against Balfour's life. The whole story is regarded by many as a story devised to influence public opinion in favor of the Coercion bill. The officers of the British Government take fright very easily when any question of Irish legislation is pending. Some fifteen or twenty detectives are kept at Liverpool to examine baggage landed from American steamers for dynamite.

According to reports received here, it appears that last evening the attention of a clerk at the Oxford-street Postoffice was directed to a small box addressed to Mr. Balfour. His suspicions being raised, the box, which was of very small dimensions was opened and found to contain a small phial, with springs attached. The bottle, with its contents, was conveyed at once to the proper authorities, and the phial is now in the possession of Colonel Majendie, her Majesty's Inspector of Explosives. The phial is similar to those found in homeopathic traveling chests, and is of exceedingly small dimensions. Mr. Balfour dined with a friend recently, and stated that he had received a number of threatening letters, one bidding him to prepare to meet his God.

On inquiry at Scotland Yard this afternoon your representative was courteously given some further particulars. A cardboard box, which resembled such as a jeweler would use for a scarf, was posted last night in a pillar-box in Oxford street. It was addressed to one Balfour, at the House of Commons, and being without stamps it at once caused suspicion. The package was thereupon handed over to the police, who examined it and found it to contain a small glass bottle, such as might contain a homeopathic dose, and a piece of wire. The bottle was filled with a brown powdery substance. The suspicious parcel was sent at once to Colonel Majendie, who now has it under examination. Inspector Williamson was unable to express any opinion as to the contents of the box. Apparently, from the brown color, it is not fulminate of mercury, but it may, of course, be a destructive compound of some other kind. "On the other hand," added Mr. Williamson, "it may have been only a practical joke, or an attempt at intimidation."

London, March 30th.—On May 22d, the Sunday after Ascension Day, the Speaker and House of Commons will attend St. Margaret's Westminster, their recognized church, at the Jubilee Thanksgiving Service. The preacher will be the Bishop of Ripon. The last occasion on which the House of Commons attended church in state was May, 4, 1856, but the occasion which is best remembered was on March 21, 1855, when Canon Melville preached before the House during the Crimean war.

New York, March 31st.—The *Star's* Berlin special of March 30th says: They are hunting the Czar close and may soon end the race. A dispatch received to-night from St. Petersburg says that it is authoritatively stated that another attempt on the Czar's life was made at his retired palace at Gatchina yesterday, despite the numerous guards which surrounded him and the extraordinary precautions which had been taken for his safety. Dispatches received from other sources at a late hour to-night, confirm the report telegraphed from St. Petersburg that a well planned and desperate attempt has been made to kill the Czar. The nihilists say that the Czar has been banished to Gatchina, which is now his prison and a prison so large that he cannot escape. They declare that they sentenced him to death and that his death is only a question of time.

The revolt against the autocratic and despotic Government is believed to be universal throughout Russia and to include all classes of people in the kingdom. It is said that the nihilists are stronger, more determined and more desperate now than ever, and that whatever pity for the Czar has hitherto existed in their ranks has vanished since the recent hanging of some of their number and the wholesale banishment of army officers to Siberia. The European outlook is ominous, as it is believed that the Czar's death would give the Pan-Slavist party free rein and lead to Russian aggression in the south and southeast and a general European war. Except the statement that this latest attempt on his Majesty's life has failed, no particulars of the affair have been received.

London, March 30th.—Dispatches to the Prince of Wales confirm the reported attempt on the Czar's life.

London, March 30th.—At the Northampton meeting the Ascot plate for two-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by General Pearson's colt *Anarch*, A. Taylor's colt, *Pull together*, second, and J. Ryan's filly, *Lillybud*, third. There were six starters. *Anarch* won by three lengths. The great Northamptonshire stakes, one and three-quarter miles, was won well by Leopold de Rothschild's aged horse, *Middlethorpe*, T. Cannon's six-year-old mare *Posterity*, second, and F. Robinson's four-year-old colt, *Sandpiper*, third. There were five starters. *Middlethorpe* won by a length and a half.

St. Petersburg, March 30th.—A wholesale merchant of St. Petersburg reputed to be worth millions, has been shot and killed by a man to whom he refused to give 80,000 roubles toward the Nihilist fund. The murderer has been arrested. Other Russian capitalists are fearful of suffering a similar fate. They are receiving letters threatening them with immediate death if they do not comply with the demands to furnish money for the "common cause."

London, March 30th.—A dispatch to the *Sportsman* from Queenstown says that Captain Samuels of the yacht *Damless* attributes his defeat by the *Coronet* to the interference of Mr. Colt, owner of the *Damless*, who was on board the vessel. Captain Samuels and five of the crew have left the *Damless* and will sail for New York to-morrow.

Queenstown, March 30.—Captain Samuels has written to the Cork papers, denying that Colt interfered with him on the *Damless* voyage.

Rome, March 30th.—Monsignor Galimberti has returned from Berlin. He had a long audience with the Pope to-day. The latter expressed himself gratified with Bismarck's attitude toward the Vatican. The Italian Government and the Holy See are still estranged.

Boston, March 30.—A special to the Journal from St. John, N. F., says: The steamer *Eagle* from the sealing grounds, is reported lost, with twenty men. No particulars have been received.

New York, March 29th.—The *World's* Washington special says: The *World* correspondent was informed that Minister De Struve will leave here for New York on Thursday next and sail for Havre on Friday afternoon. It is understood that De Struve will carry to St. Petersburg the new extradition treaty for the sign manual of the Czar. Baron Rosen's signature was affixed to-day. Nothing definite could be learned at the Embassy as to the length of the Minister's absence.

Berlin, March 28th.—The Reichstag to-day passed to its third reading the Budget with Budget bills and Loan bills. On motion of Dr. Windorst the present President and Vice-President of the Reichstag were re-elected by acclamation for the remainder of the session. The Reichstag then adjourned over the Easter holidays. The next sitting will be April 19th.

Panama, March 28th.—A riot occurred last night owing to a military officer resisting arrest. Three men were killed and several were wounded.

New York, March 28th.—The *Sun's* Boston special says: The Scotch cutter *Thistle*, now building in Scotland from plans by George L. Watson, will be about 90 feet on the water line. She will be 49-10 feet longer than the *Galatea*, and 5-3-10 feet wider on the beam. The *Genesta* is 9 feet shorter and is 5 feet narrower. Being longer than the *Galatea*, with more beam and with considerable more sail area, she will no doubt have great driving power, and this is just what Watson has always advocated—that the hull must be made to correspond with the driving power which is to be put upon it.

London, March 28th.—My Monte Carlo correspondent writes as follows: "The dreaded 22nd and 23rd March have come and gone without fulfilling the alarming prediction of Herr Falb that the Riviera would experience an equally severe shock of earthquake as on Ash Wednesday. A great many people left Monte Carlo in consequence and among those that remained to enjoy the weather we are now experiencing, not a few spent each night in landans and other vehicles at a considerably reduced tariff, compared with the black-mail levied on previous occasions, which sufficiently explained the restoration of confidence in Monte Carlo's safety. The fashionable restaurants here have been comparatively deserted, and the working staff of both the Grand Hotel and the Paris are reduced in consequence. An occasional small crowd revives the battle one is accustomed to witness at the height of the season."

London, March 28th.—Lord Randolph Churchill arrived in London late last night. It is reported that he has recovered from his fit of domestic spleen, and through the influence of the Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, has become reconciled again to his wife. None of most of the malignant of the gossips remotely intimate that there was any cause for his running away to the Continent, and now that he is back, the papers are full of paragraphs of exorbitant joy over his return.

London, March 28th.—The reason, it is said, why Prince Albert Victor was sent to Gibraltar was that the Prince of Wales found his son taking a great fancy to the gaieties of London society, and also that he had fallen in love with the Princess Mary of Teck, the prettiest princess in the royal family, but who was disapproved of by the Queen and by the Princess of Wales.

Vienna, March 28th.—The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland dined at the British Embassy here on the 10th instant. The Duchess was then in her usual spirits, except that she confessed herself homesick. It is now stated that her malady is only a mere melancholy. The Duke has recently visited the asylum in which the Duchess is confined, but is not allowed to see her.

Dublin, March 28th.—Father Ryan of the Herbertstown branch of the National League was arrested at the hospital yesterday, for declining to give evidence regarding his connection with the plan of campaign, and was conveyed to Dublin.

London, March 28th.—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg has written to the members of the Sobranje expressing his desire to be nominated as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

Berlin, March 28th.—The next performance of "The Golden Legend" has been postponed until Saturday. Mme. Albini takes the place of Mme. Dattinira.

Sydney, N. S. W., March 28th.—L. Myers of New York and W. N. George of England ran a 1,000-yard race here on Saturday. Myers won by six yards in 2:19.

London, March 28th.—Countess Artoli has died from the effects of the injury she received in the late earthquake at Mentone.

Brussels, March 28th.—The Prince of Wales has been greatly feted here and has returned to London.

New York, March 28th.—The *Star's* London cable special of March 27th says: Continental specials to-night are increasingly warlike. A Berlin special comments on the predominance of Russian influences in the French Cabinet and foreshadows an early resignation of the Goblet Ministry. The Hungarian War Minister's circular restoring the field telegraph force is referred to by the French press as fresh proof that the allied Powers are resolved to force France into war.

Another Berlin special invests the visit of Roumanian royalty to Berlin with diplomatic importance. It asserts that the advice of Germany was asked as to the military alliance between Roumania, Serbia and Bulgaria in resistance to Russia, and that the idea was encouraged.

A Paris special states that public opinion in Alsace-Lorraine is inflamed by the attitude of the German Ministry in relation to the Alsatian Diet and local government and institutions. The German garrisons are being quietly and steadily strengthened.

The reports transmitted last night of military risings in Widdin, Plevna and Philippopolis districts, came from Bulgaria. From the same quarter to-night comes information that the Pan-Slavist agitation and uprising in Belgrade is spreading so rapidly that the Powers will probably be forced into a conflict by events beyond their control before their preparations are completed. A Sophia special to-night discredits the announcement that Prince Oscar of Sweden has been accepted by the Powers as Prince of Bulgaria.

New York, March 27th.—The *Tribune's* Halifax special says: The efforts made by an American syndicate to purchase a controlling interest in all the Canadian capitalists to organize themselves into a coal and iron association of Canada. This association is composed of representatives of the Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou and Cape Breton mines representing \$50,000,000 capital. The American syndicate, represented by Senator Payne, wants to export Canadian ore to the United States for the manufacturers there. They have already spent \$2,500,000 in developing the mines at Modoc. The Canadian capitalists are urging the Government to increase the duties so as to enable smelting works to be established in the Cape Breton and Pictou local districts. They say that unless this is done the Americans will eventually monopolize the whole of Canada's vast mineral deposits.

# TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

## EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

### GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Paris, April 21st.—A great sensation has been produced here by the news that a French official has been arrested on German territory and sent handcuffed to Metz. The accounts received from French sources state that M. Schnaebeles, the functionary in question, is an inspector of police at the railway station of Pagny-sur-Moselle, near the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine. Heretofore, the police inspector at Ars-sur-Moselle, on the other side of the boundary, had written several letters to M. Schnaebeles, asking the French official to confer with him respecting the various details of their respective services.

Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock M. Schnaebeles crossed the frontier alone and out on his way to Ars-sur-Moselle, but had scarcely made his appearance on German territory when two gendarmes, attired in white blouses, threw themselves upon him and hurling him, after a desperate struggle, to the ground, placed handcuffs on him. Some laborers, who were at work in a vineyard hard by, were spectators of the scene and they relate that M. Schnaebeles, who is a strong, well-built man, offered obstinate resistance and the Germans had some trouble in overcoming him. M. Schnaebeles was conducted by his captors to a room, and thence to Metz, where the party arrived at 4 o'clock. The French inspector was immediately examined by the authorities.

The telegrams received here state that the reasons for M. Schnaebeles' arrest are absolutely unknown. It is true that a Metz newspaper declares that the agitation of the Patriotic League had something to do with it, but we are assured that there is no foundation for the assertion. The feeling all along the frontier is described as very strong, and a Nancy correspondent says whether in arresting M. Schnaebeles the Germans wish to produce a *casse belli*. It is to be remembered that these are the French accounts of the incident and that no explanation has yet been received from German sources.

The French, in their indignation, declare that a trap was deliberately laid for M. Schnaebeles, and they assume that his arrest was intended as a fresh test of their forbearance. The use of the words *casse belli* and the prominence given by some of the Paris journals to the affair proves the excitement which the incident has produced in some quarters. Strangely enough, at this very moment the late President of the Patriotic League is abusing the French Government for its passivity.

Paris, April 21st.—M. Schnaebeles, special French Commissioner at Pagny-sur-Moselle, has been arrested by the German police. He had received several letters from the German Police Commissioner at Ars-sur-Moselle asking him to meet at that place and confer with him regarding frontier service. He finally agreed to do so. While on his way to Ars-sur-Moselle he was roughly seized by German police taken to Neuvant, from which place he is sent to Metz.

The *Metz Zeitung* says that Schnaebeles' arrest was due to his connection with anti-German agitation conducted by the Patriotic League, but the people of Pagny-sur-Moselle declare this to be entirely untrue, and say he had nothing to do with the agitation. The incident has thrown the inhabitants of Metz and Nancy into the wildest state of excitement.

Rentes were unfavorably affected by the arrest of Schnaebeles. The market for 3 per cent rentes for account became flat, and quotations declined 44 centimes during the afternoon, closing at the lowest price.

The arrest of M. Schnaebeles caused a profound sensation, and it is feared that many lead to an unfortunate result.

Paris calls it "another provocation," and asks if Bismarck is seeking a *casse belli*. The Germans requested Schnaebeles to set up one of the posts which mark the frontier line. The commissary crossed the boundary and advanced a few yards on German soil, when he was seized by the German police. The agents were dressed in gray blouses. He knocked the agents down and escaped back to French territory, but was again seized, handcuffed, and sent to Metz, where he was placed in a prison in which accused persons are confined before trial. The warrant for his arrest emanated from the Public Prosecutor at Metz, who acted under instructions from Strassburg. The French Prosecutor at Metz has gone to Pagny to inquire into the affair. Most of the Paris evening papers make no comment on the event. The *Liberte* says that it is expedient to refrain from comment until Germany shall have explained the occurrence.

London, April 22nd.—There is a very uneasy feeling in well-informed circles over the strained relations between France and Germany. It is apparent to any one who has followed the daily record of events in Alsace-Lorraine during the last month that the German authorities have gone out of their way to irritate the French, and have an onward appearance of seeking to provoke difficulties. Arrests for petty offenses all through these two provinces have been very common. To call out "Vive la France!" is enough to incur imprisonment. The expulsion of French people from the two provinces and rebidding the use of the language in the schools and pulpits are harsh measures, calculated to fan the irritation.

The event reported yesterday of the arrest of Schnaebeles, a French official, by the German authorities, has made a grave issue. The French people are very much excited. Some of the reports from Paris to-night say that this official was arrested on French

territory. The falling of stocks on the Bourse this afternoon is an indication of the gravity of the incident. The French people are cautioned against over-excitement. The authorities intend to investigate the arrest and to demand an explanation from the German Government. If this explanation is demanded and refused the most serious possible situation will at once be presented. If Bismarck wishes to force a war he will, of course, refuse an explanation.

During the last two weeks there has been a great deal of excitement in Paris over the proposal to produce Wagner's opera of *Lohengrin*. The papers have been filled with arguments against the production, simply upon the ground that it was the work of a German. It was intended to bring out the opera tomorrow night, but the authorities have ordered that it should be postponed on account of the excitement over the Schnaebeles incident. The outcome of this will be watched with the closest interest. The general impression among military men is that Bismarck is in favor of war. They say that the German army is now larger than can well be maintained by the German Government, the burden of taxation necessary to support it being so great that the Germans will not stand it. Bismarck cannot afford to reduce his army so long as the French are as strong as they now are. To force a war, some of these military authorities say, would be any way out of the difficulty.

The French papers of to-day, while they are conservative, all speak very plainly. They all insist that an explanation must be demanded. The *Figaro's* correspondent at Nancy says that the tri-colored German post which indicates the German frontier in Schnaebeles' district had been overruled. Schnaebeles had been called upon by the Germans to replace it. Schnaebeles went to the frontier, but the German Commissioner of Ars-sur-Moselle was not there, and he returned to Pagny. On Tuesday morning the French Commissioner received a letter from his German colleague making an appointment for Wednesday morning and giving ill health as a reason for not meeting him on Sunday. On Wednesday Schnaebeles set out from Pagny and walked to the frontier. On arriving within a few feet of the frontier, instead of finding the German, he was confronted by two individuals in white blouses, who seized him and began at once to try and drag him across the frontier. He retired a dozen yards and struggled with his assailants. In the struggle the white blouses were torn, discovering brown uniforms. A number of peasants witnessed the affray, but did not dare to interfere. Schnaebeles was overpowered and carried across the frontier and imprisoned.

The *Figaro*, in speaking of it editorially, says: Schnaebeles knew well that he had a very difficult post to fill, and he kept himself strictly within the line of his duties. He was on good terms with the German Commissioner across the frontier. We must believe that there has been some great error committed, perhaps a voluntary one, by some German policeman. Otherwise, it is a matter the gravity of which it would be useless to conceal. Reports are telegraphed to us from Nancy of great excitement. One says that war is already declared. These reports are of a kind that is dangerous. It may be that they are circulated by an agent of Bismarck.

The Reichstag has been now reconvened for two days. It will be asked to vote 200,000,000 marks for a military credit and 90,000,000 marks for a railroad to be used for strategic purposes. It is proposed to lay a tax on sugar and brandy. The vote upon all these questions is not certain.

The *Figaro* also calls attention to the fact that German patrolmen swarmed along the frontier just before the last campaign. It says: We are in the presence of the same kind of a situation again and we must reply to it as we replied to the provocations of February, by calmness.

The *Gaulois* says: Bismarck either desires peace or he seeks war. If he desires peace it is evident that the incident is not of his doing, and the moment that that is decided it can be naturally explained and no longer exist. If, on the contrary, he desires war, it is necessary to have a pretext. There must be a good pretext, such as a capable man like him would be able to invent. It is not reasonable to believe that so great a man as he would have devised so trivial a pretext. We therefore wager that the incident is the result of a misunderstanding, which will be explained to-morrow.

Henri Rochefort in his paper calls the incident a provocation. He thinks that the insult was premeditated and is the result of three months' preparation. The general tone of the other papers is in accord with the moderate opinion given in the *Figaro* and *Gaulois*.

Paris, April 22nd.—The arrest of French Commissary Schnaebeles of Pagny-sur-Moselle by the German police after he had been decoyed over the frontier is regarded as a serious matter in official circles. Gotlieb, Prime Minister, and Florentin, Foreign Minister, were in conference until midnight last night for the purpose of determining what action to take in the premises, and they again met this morning to further consider the subject.

*La Paix* says the government has demanded an explanation of the arrest from Germany. The French newspapers generally regard the occurrence as a direct provocation on Germany's part, and exhort the people to be calm and not to play Prince Bismarck's game.

The papers are unanimous in the statement that M. Schnaebeles was arrested on French soil by a German officer, who took him into custody. The *Temps* publishes a dispatch from Strassburg, stating that German officials suspected Schnaebeles of having relations with persons in Germany for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the military measures being taken around Metz for the use of the French military officials. The authorities of the Foreign Office believe that the German Government will make an explanation of the affair that will calm the present indignation felt by the French.

The Government will not complain to Germany of the arrest of Schnaebeles until full inquiries have been made into the case.

*L'Intransigeant*, of which Henri Rochefort is the editor, is the only paper that is rabid in its comments on the affair. The other Paris papers are moderate in their references to it.

Florentin will await the result of a minute inquiry on the spot before demanding reparation from Germany for the arrest.

Schnaebeles' arrest was badly interpreted in the stock market, and rates fell to 78 francs 80 centimes. There was an improved feeling on the Bourse at the close of business and rates advanced to 79 francs 50 centimes.

The arrest also caused a depression in the London stock market.

The Nancy Procureur's official report of Schnaebeles' arrest states that Schnaebeles advanced a few steps across the frontier and met an individual with whom he began a conversation when a policeman in disguise seized him. An assistant of the policeman then rushed out of ambush and a desperate struggle ensued. Schnaebeles succeeded in escaping from his captors and crossed to French territory, but his assailants pursued him, dragged him back, and, despite his protests, they bound him forcibly and led him away to prison.

It is reported that Bismarck, in the course of a speech to-day, said that it was impossible to foresee whether the bellicose French people who used to make an onslaught on Germany three or four times every century, would keep or break the Frankfurt treaty.

Berlin, April 22nd.—It is announced that the arrest of Schnaebeles was ordered by the Judge who had been conducting inquiries into treasonable practices in Alsace-Lorraine.

The arrest of Schnaebeles was the outcome of an ordinary judicial proceeding. The judge who ordered the arrest did so, it is stated, on evidence implicating him in an attempt to subvert the allegiance of the Alsacians to Germany. The German authorities say that his being a foreigner does not exempt Schnaebeles from punishment. They say that the moment he was caught on German territory he was under the jurisdiction of the German courts.

London, April 23rd.—There is a quieter feeling concerning the Schnaebeles incident to-day. Reports from Berlin put a different color on the matter. At the same time they do not mitigate the fearful gravity of the situation. Speaking to-night at a dinner given by the Press Club, Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the British forces, spoke of the preparations that he had been making during last year to put his army in a state of readiness for action, and its special importance at this time when the European horizon was so dark and foreboding.

This sentence created a profound sensation, coming from so prominent an official as Viscount Cross, who is a special friend of the Queen and her confidential adviser in all private matters. He sat just at the right of the speaker. He looked shocked and surprised at so sensational a statement in the presence of over 200 London newspaper reporters.

Reports from Berlin say that Schnaebeles was arrested on German soil and he will have to suffer for a violation of German law for treasonable practices in Alsace-Lorraine. They charge that he has used his utmost efforts to induce men enlisted in Alsace-Lorraine in the German army to desert, and it is for this offense that he is to be tried. The question now rests upon the fact of whether the arrest was made on French or German soil. Bismarck has notified the French Government that if it can be shown that the arrest was made on French soil the prisoner will be surrendered.

The French officials sent to investigate this affair have reported to their Government that the arrest was made on French soil. This the German officials dispute and probably will not concede.

The *St. James Gazette*, in summing up the German position to-night, says: Now, if that is the position of affairs, then we must conclude that Germany did not intend to make a quarrel with France, but that she is determined to deal with a French official in a high-handed way, careless of the fact that the offense and its punishment must touch French sensibilities to the quick, and regardless of the consequences, though the result may be war. This, we say, is how the matter looks at present, and if we are right, the French have a sort of trial before them. In that case the Germans will probably deny that their prisoner was taken on French soil, we will not say untruly, and will either proceed to punish Schnaebeles or release him only on condition of a strict apology from the Government for his alleged misdoings. Either alternative would be hard to

bear, and yet, if it comes to that, the French will probably submit. However, it is still possible to hope for a more friendly termination of the incident, which yet looks rather worse, while we write, than it did yesterday—no better, to say the least.

The *Times* to-day says: If it should prove to be the case that Schnaebeles has so far forgotten his duty as a French official as to engage in plots against Germany, and has been arrested on German soil, there is no reason to commiserate him, far less to make his arrest a national question. But, if it turns out that he was seized on French soil or trapped into crossing the frontier, a powerful Government, sensitive of its honor, would no doubt repudiate all share in the transaction. Melancholy, however, must be the reflection on the state of things in which a scuffle at a frontier station can fill the world with apprehension. To such a pass have things come that an event unimportant in itself, if it had occurred elsewhere, is regarded with so much gravity. The two Governments may have no difficulty in dealing with the immediate question, but when will they get rid of the apprehension and sensitiveness which makes such trivial incidents serious?

Berlin, April 23rd. The *North German Gazette* semi-officially states that the arrest of M. Schnaebeles took place on German soil. The authorities had received information that M. Schnaebeles had been conducting himself in a suspicious manner at Metz and other places on the frontier. A German official, who is believed to be an accomplice of M. Schnaebeles, has been arrested at Metz. The German Government has not ordered, nor could it approve, anything contrary to international law. The statement that M. Schnaebeles was decoyed into German territory is untrue.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* publishes a Metz dispatch in reference to the letter written by Herr Gautzsch, German Commissary of Police, inviting M. Schnaebeles to confer with him upon the erection of a frontier pole. Herr Gautzsch writes: "If you have any communication to make to me which should neither be heard by Government officials, or by German agents, visit me in my private room." This was sent in reply to a message from M. Schnaebeles, who had been tampering with Herr Gautzsch and other German officials.

The feeling in German official circles is that too much has been made of the incident. The documents relating to the official inquiry will be forwarded to Paris, providing that Mr. Schnaebeles' arrest was legal. Public interest in the matter is abating. The Bourse did not share in the agitation to-day. At Paris the market has been flat to-day, international securities declining from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. This, however, was not due to any alarm in connection with the Schnaebeles affair. The fact is realized that Germany is now in danger of war neither more nor less than at any time since January. Prince Bismarck is determined to stamp out French conspirators in Alsace-Lorraine. French sympathizers must either remain inactive or go to French territory.

Germanizing measures are being carried out systematically throughout Alsace-Lorraine; for instance, four merchants of the town of Dions have been expelled since Monday for adhering to their French nationality. Each of them received twenty-four hours' notice to quit. At Chateau Salins a man was arrested for flaunting the French colors at a local ball. At the Sarreguines tribunal a workman named Gapp was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for shouting "Vive la France." A workman named Schmitt was sentenced by the same Court to one month's imprisonment for wearing tri-colored ribbons, and a workman named Siebold to ten weeks' imprisonment for acting as correspondent of the French Patriotic League.

The treatment of French adherents may have a great effect upon the French public and hasten a collision between the two nations, but these measures are believed to be forced upon the German authorities, who have instructions to deal with all peaceful inhabitants as German subjects.

The *National Zeitung* says: Anxiety is groundless. We are convinced that the Government will not approve of anything not in conformity with the international law. It is well known that Germany has often allowed French spies to go free, and it is improbable that Schnaebeles was decoyed into Germany, so as to allow of his seizure by German officials. It has already been distinctly denied that there was any attempt made to decoy Schnaebeles.

Paris, April 23rd.—The Cabinet to-day discussed Schnaebeles' arrest. Surrien, Minister of Justice submitted a report made of the affair to the Procurator of Nancy, within whose jurisdiction the arrest took place, and the evidence introduced at the judicial inquiry, showing that the arrest was made on French soil. The Cabinet, as a result of the discussion, resolved that Florentin, Foreign Minister, communicate to the German Ambassador, and through Herbet, the French Ambassador at Berlin, Germany, the subject-matter of the documents.

The *Republique Francaise* says that the German Government has informed Florentin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Bismarck admits that if the arrest of Commissary Schnaebeles was made on French territory, international law will require his release. The French papers persistently urge calmness, and that the Government be left to pursue the necessary action.

The public feeling here concerning the arrest of Schnaebeles has grown much calmer. It has transpired that the Leipzig Court, previous to the arrests, had condemned Schnaebeles for high treason in inciting recruits to desert.

Vienna, April 23.—Some of the Embassadors at Berlin have been assured that no serious results will follow the arrest of Schnaebeles.

London, April 24th.—The excitement in Paris over the Schnaebeles incident is growing. All of the papers devote more space than ever to the correspondence and dispatches on the subject. Mme. Schnaebeles has been permitted to visit her husband with her son. She says that a German police agent met her at the frontier and insisted upon accompanying her to the prison where her husband was confined. They were permitted to talk with him only in the presence of three police agents. They were forbidden to carry on a conversation in any but the German language. The wife was forbidden to question her husband concerning any particulars of his arrest. Schnaebeles was in good health and confident that he would soon be released. Mme. Schnaebeles has furnished a copy of the following letter, which was sent to her husband by the German Commissioner Gautech, and which is said to have induced him to go to the frontier, where he was arrested:

My Dear Colleague:—I have a communication to make to you which concerns neither the German nor the French governments, but in order to make this communication to you, we should be alone, and if you are willing we will take advantage of the question of the frontier post to have the meeting.

(Signed) GAUTECH.

His wife strongly advised him against going to keep this appointment, but he insisted upon going. The report of the French Inspector declares that Schnaebeles was some thirty feet from the frontier and on French territory when the arrest was made.

The German Charge d'Affaires, Count Leyden, has submitted to the French Minister two dispatches from Bismarck. In the first a German official said: "Bismarck directs me to renew to you, officially, the assurances which I gave you Friday concerning the intentions of the Imperial Government. In case it is shown that Schnaebeles's arrest took place upon French territory, the principles of international law will require that Schnaebeles shall be immediately set free and conducted to the frontier." In the second dispatch he says: "Bismarck has charged me to declare that the official investigation at Metz has not yet been completed, and that when it is completed, a note, giving the details of the judgment and also a recital of the fact that Schnaebeles has been under surveillance for several weeks on the charge of inciting treasonable insurrection against the German authorities in Alsace-Lorraine."

It is not believed that a formal report from the German Government upon this subject will be made before the close of the week.

The French Minister at Berlin has been instructed to abstain from any official communications with the German Government except under positive and special instructions from his Government at Paris. He will have a conference with Bismarck on next Thursday, for the purpose of formally presenting the demand of the French Government for an explanation. General Boulanger remains very silent. Discipline in the French army is now maintained as rigidly as if a declaration of war had actually been made. A young officer belonging to one of the line regiments, on duty near Paris, obtained during the week two days' leave of absence to visit Paris. He over-stayed his leave seven hours and was arrested at a dinner party last night as a deserter, and sent back to appear before a court-martial to-morrow.

A dispatch from Mayence says: Since 1870 there has never been as many important movements of troops in the Rhenish provinces as now. I heard yesterday a workman say it looked like a year of great war. At this writing the equipment of military cars at Mayence and at Dusseldorf is completed. In three days they could transport 250,000 men. The second series of cars, in the interior of Germany and Bavaria, are capable of transporting in four days 280,000 men.

The Russian papers at St. Petersburg comment very freely upon the situation. The *Nouvelles Temps* recalls the Benedetti incident, which brought on suddenly a war, and says war may result from some such incident as the Schnaebeles affair. It states the Russian proverb, that "It was a funny candle which caused the great fire at Moscow."

In Vienna the papers devote great space to this incident. The *Neue Freie Presse* says this incident will not lead to war if the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin are firm in their resolutions for peace. It insists, however, that if the arrest of Schnaebeles took place upon French territory Bismarck will give satisfaction to France in reply to any politely worded request for the same, and says that if Bismarck really desired war he would find a better pretext. The *Vienna Allgemeine Zeitung* says: The political horizon is not favorable at this moment to Germany. At Berlin they should avoid needlessly offending the susceptibilities of the French. An order should be issued directing the authorities on the frontier to use more prudence. The *Vienna Tagblatt* believes that the affair will be arranged, but it also says that it is probable that Europe will soon be menaced with new surprises. The *Cologne Gazette* says that Schnaebeles was not inveigled across the frontier into German territory, but that he crossed the line to receive reports of some of his spies, and that he was arrested at a conference with them.

The Berlin papers treat the matter very coolly. The *National Gazette* expresses the opinion that the incident will not disturb the peaceful relations between France and Germany. A Berlin despatch says that the arrest of Schnaebeles took place when the latter was leaving the house of Antoine, the father of the Alsace-Lorraine deputy to the Reichstag who was recently expelled from Alsace-Lorraine. An investigation, this despatch says, will show that Schnaebeles transmitted funds from Paris to the support of the patriotic league in Alsace-Lorraine to foment rebellion against the German authorities. It is further charged in the same despatch that Schnaebeles himself is a member on the list of this league.

The prompt vote of the Reichstag to give an additional 120,000,000 marks for further strengthening of the army is regarded as significant. This is an item of extraordinary expenditure and is not included in the regular war budget.

Berlin, April 24th.—The commission, at Metz, investigating the case of the French commissary, Schnaebeles, reports that the arrest was undoubtedly made upon German soil. There are numerous charges of high treason against Schnaebeles, and the evidence against him is overwhelming.

Paris, April 24th.—Schnaebeles is a knight of the Legion of Honor. He refused a high German office in 1870 and was immediately expelled from Germany.

Paris, April 25th.—It is stated that Von Leyden, the German Charge d'Affaires, has informed M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Bismarck regretted that the Leipzig Court had ordered the arrest of Schnaebeles, without consulting the Chancellor, for an offense concerning which Bismarck reversed his opinion.

Berlin, April 25th.—The tone of the comments of the press on the Schnaebeles affair and fresh rumors in relation to his arrest are causing alarm in Berlin.

The Judge who issued the warrant for the arrest of Schnaebeles asserts that he possesses convincing proof that Schnaebeles was the principal of a party of conspirators in league with French officers who met at the cafe Ehrhardt in Strasbourg. The proprietor of the cafe and two architects named Klein and Grobert have been arrested.

Rome, April 25th.—The Pope to-day sent confidential notes to the French and German Government offering to act as mediator in the Schnaebeles affair.

Madrid, April 18th.—Marshal Bazaine was to-day assailed by a Frenchman who attacked him with a poniard exclaiming: "J'ai vengé ma patrie!" The Marshal was dangerously wounded about the head. His assailant is believed to be a correspondent of a Paris newspaper.

London, April 19th.—Additional particulars of the stabbing of Marshal Bazaine say that the would-be assassin gained access to the Marshal by pretending to be a newspaper correspondent. About a year ago Mme. Bazaine went to Mexico with the younger children, leaving the Marshal here with the eldest son, who is serving in the Opzabore Regiment of the Spanish army. Marshal Bazaine was living in a small apartment at New Castille with a manservant. Six months ago, while walking, he fell and broke his leg, since which time he has been confined to his room, where he generally sat in an arm chair receiving but few visitors, living on a small allowance from his wife. The servant refused to admit the visitor on Sunday, but seeing his insistence yesterday he showed him in and left him with the Marshal.

London, April 18th.—The *Times*, as a proof of its assertion, at the conclusion of its articles on "Parnellism and Crime," prints a fac simile letter signed by Parnell, and supposed to have been addressed to Egan to pacify his subordinates when Parnell publicly denounced the Phoenix Park murders. The letter fills one side of an ordinary sheet of note paper and is in a strange hand-writing. "Yours very truly, Charles P. Parnell," in Parnell's writing is at the top of the other leaf. The *Times* suggests that the signature was so written so that it could be torn off, if necessary. The letter, which is dated simply 15, 5, 82, without an address, is as follows:

Dear Sir:—I am not surprised at your friend's anger, but he and you should know that to denounce murder was the only course open to us. To do that promptly was plainly our best policy, but you can tell him and all others concerned, that though I regret the accident of Lord Cavendish's death, I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts. You are at liberty to show him this and others whom you can trust also. But let my address be known. He can write to the House of Commons.

The *Times* says: Parnell cannot expect that the simple repudiation of this letter will have any weight with public opinion. He must bring more solid proofs to annul the effect of the disclosure.

New York, April 22nd.—Prominent Irishmen here suspect two men of being concerned in the forgery of Parnell's name to the letter printed in the London *Times*. One is James McDermott, the informer, on whose testimony several men concerned in dynamite outrages in Birmingham and Liverpool were sent to prison; the other is Richard Pigott, formerly editor of the *Dublin Irishman*, for many years the mouthpiece of the extreme Nationalists, before it was renamed *United Ireland*. Some time ago Pigott threatened to "disclose" something, to publish some mysterious documents of such an extraordinary character that no answer could be made to them. He wrote to Egan saying the Government was willing to give him (Pigott) any amount of money for the papers, but he would agree not to publish them if the Treasurer of the Land League would give him £500. Egan wrote a scornful letter in reply, inviting the publication of all Pigott possibly could write about him and refusing to give a bribe in payment of silence.

Lincoln (Neb.), April 22nd.—Patrick Egan's attention having been called to the statement of the London cables that the managers of the London *Times* have thrown out hints that they will publish other letters, which they say are not less important than the alleged facsimile, now creating much controversy, he said that he had received an intimation from Omaha and other quarters some weeks ago that the Pinkerton agency was making efforts to obtain specimens of his handwriting, and in view of this fact, he should not be at all surprised if the *Times*, as the instrument of loyal union, would endeavor to get off some forgeries on him.

Chicago, April 25th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Gentlemen conversant with the facts in the matter said to-day: There are unmistakable indications, that a proclamation of non-intercourse with Canada on the basis of the Edmunds bill is regarded by the Administration as almost inevitable. In view of the rupture and the international complications which must inevitably result from the adoption of this course, complaint is made of the sectional manner in which the fisheries question has been handled. It is charged that the champions of the New England fishery interests in Congress have pursued a course that has been shifting, contradictory and unwarranted. They have ignored the nation's ownership of the fisheries of Northeastern America. The temporary arrangement entered into by Secretary Bayard with Minister West on the 22nd of June, 1885, has been held up as part of a plot to betray the fishing interests, when in point of fact it secured our fishermen from molestation during the unexpired balance of the fishing season and prevented complications of a positively serious character.

In contrast with declarations of the Senate report, on which both houses acted in the passing of the Non-intercourse bill, and which said that the privilege of purchasing bait in Canadian ports was of no value to American fishermen, attention is called to the fact that eight cases in which the Government has been asked to take action in behalf of American vessels, and in which the Secretary of State has protested in the most vigorous terms, all hinged on this bait question, and nothing else. Lord Salisbury's latest proposition to extend the provisions of the Washington treaty without the indemnity clause, was considered at Gloucester an impudent proposition, and because of its carrying with it the free-fish clause, which was not included in Secretary Bayard's temporary arrangement, it is denounced in Toronto as an unworthy surrender of Canadian interests. The conclusion is therefore believed to be inevitable that non-intercourse will first have to be proclaimed, to be followed, as is anticipated, by a joint commission to adjust the matter in dispute, which was the course originally recommended.

London, April 25th.—In view of the approach of the fishing season, Gounley, member of Parliament for Sunderland, intends, before the adjournment of the House, to urge the Government to make a more satisfactory declaration in regard to the settlement of the dispute with America.

London, April 25th.—It is generally thought that Gladstone's attack upon Mr. Goschen's financial plans will cause the Government to modify its local loan proposals relative to the tobacco duty, but it is believed that the main features of the sinking fund and income tax reductions will be maintained. The Government calculates that the division on the motion to go in committee on the Coercion bill be taken on Friday, and result in the former majority, but the Ministerialists admit that in committee they must be ready to accept large amendments or their majorities may break up.

On the passage of the Coercion bill, the Right Hon. Hugh Holmes, Attorney-General for Ireland, will be raised to the Judicial Bench of Ireland.

Brussels, April 25th.—Advices from the Stanley expedition for the relief of Emin Bey have been received from Watadi, on the Congo river, dated March 25th. From these it is learned that the steamer which carried Stanley from Zanzibar was unable to ascend the Congo at Watadi, and the entire expedition landed. At Banana Point the party re-embarked March 18th aboard vessels belonging to the International Association, which were awaiting the expedition. The next day the expedition anchored at Boma, the chief seat of the general administration of the Congo Free State. Stanley was confident of the success of his enterprise, and hoped that by June he would be able to render official assistance to Emin Bey. From Stanley pool, Stanley hoped to march rapidly and to surprise the enemies hedging Emin Bey. The expedition left Boma on the 21st of March, arrived at Watadi on the 22nd, and there disembarked, the river being unnavigable. Thence to Leafoldville the expedition was to proceed for eighteen days along the falls and expected to reach Leafoldville April 16th, where Stanley was to be met by four steamers belonging to the Congo State.

Berlin, April 25th.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day, the new Ecclesiastical bill passed its second reading in the form which the Upper House had approved. The clause admitting certain religious orders into Prussia was approved by a vote of 230 to 117.

Montreal, April 25th.—The water has fallen a foot and a half within the last twenty-four hours, and a quantity of lake ice has come down, but so far with no bad result. Reports have been received to the effect that a large quantity of lake ice has moved and will probably cause serious trouble when it reaches here. The wants of sufferers are being attended to by a relief committee.

Rome, April 25th.—Bishop Keane of Richmond, Va., has received a Papal brief advising the founding of a Catholic University in America.

New York, April 25th.—The *Sun's* special of April 23rd says: George W. Pullman arrived here this morning with his train of vestibule cars, and this afternoon he took a party of New England railroad men on a trip to Putnam, Conn. On the way back Charles Francis Adams, President of the Union Pacific Company, stated that the train is the result of correspondence begun two years ago between himself and Pullman.

Adams suggested that the establishment of a great transcontinental train to be known as the "Asiatic Limited" should supply the American link in a through line from Europe to Asia. He proposed to sell coupon tickets in Paris and London for Tokyo, Yokohama, Hongkong, and Canton. Passengers will be obliged to make only two changes of conveyance between Liverpool or Havre and their Asiatic destination. Pullman has fulfilled his part of the bargain, and the plan in full is about to be carried out. Passengers before leaving Europe will have staterooms and sleeping car sections assigned for the entire trip. A transatlantic steamer will land the traveler on the Jersey City wharf within ten yards of the train, which will take him in just 100 hours to the gang-plank of a Pacific Mail steamship in San Francisco, and his journey will be continued to his destination. The stops in Jersey City and San Francisco will be as brief as the rapid handling of baggage and mails can make them. The trip from London to Yokohama or Canton can thus be made inside of one month. It has not been decided whether the "Asiatic Limited" will run weekly or fortnightly. Adams says that within a few months it will be in operation and moving as smoothly as the arrangements for an ordinary journey of one-tenth the distance.

New York, April 16th.—Captain Joe Ellsworth will pilot the *Galathea* in her race this season until the *Thetis* comes over, when he will join the hardy Scotchman with his knowledge of the tides, currents and winds hereabouts. Captain Joe and certain of the members of the New York Yacht Club are at outs, and that is how it happened the Yankee sloop will lose her services. Captain Joe piloted the *Puritan* to sea on her race with the *Genesta* two years ago.

New York, April 21st.—Half a dozen members of the New York Yacht Club, who do not want to see a Boston boat again successful in the contests for the honor of defending the American cup, are seriously discussing the question of building yachts to meet the *Thetis*. It is understood that the club as a body will be asked to defray the cost of building

and running a new boat, and that if a refusal syndicate of yachtmen will furnish the money. No one has been heard of who is willing to give General Paine his part of the *Mayflower*. He has offered to sell for the sum she cost him to build her, which is believed to be \$26,500.

Washington, April 20th.—Senator Cadden and A. J. McPike of Vallejo called on the President and Secretary of the Navy with reference to the order issued for the sale of the historic warship *Monitor*, and the action of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and other organizations praying that the *Monitor* may not be sold, but be kept at Mare Island because the important part she has played in the history of the country.

Vienna, April 20th.—Johann Richter, young apprentice to a piano-maker, startled the citizens by climbing 453 feet the topmost part of the tower of St. Stephen's Cathedral. He had been led into the attempt by reading of the failure of another man to make a similar attempt. He climbed at Sunday night, when the moon was not shining, and only made the ascent after tearing his clothes and hands to pieces and lacerating his fingers. He tied to the cross a black and yellow pennant. He was released after detention by the police.

New York, April 24th.—The *Tribune's* Fisheries today received information from St. John, N. B., from the commander of the Canadian cruiser *Vigilant*, in which he gives the particulars of an attack which he made on April 20th to seize an American fishing schooner *Hattie M. off Grand Manan*. The *Vigilant* was going off shore when information was received that a fleet of fishing vessels from Gloucester was preparing to fish within the three mile limit a few miles from the coast. The *Vigilant* was sent, and upon the flying schooner, which was not half a mile away, scudding along before a strong breeze. Several shots were fired, without effect, and the commander of *Vigilant*, seeing his prey getting away from him, ordered all sail up and prepared to tow the fishing schooner down.

Just about this time the foremast of *Vigilant* was carried away and the chase to be abandoned. The *Hattie M.* continued on her way toward Eastport. It is reported that a great many fishing vessels are about the Bay of Fundy, looking for bait and many cases buying it. Another cruiser was dispatched at an early day to aid *Vigilant* in watching them.

Rome, April 18th.—The Italian Parliament opened to-day. Prime Minister Prati in his address said that Italy would follow a policy in conformity with mission to maintain peace. As every Government is increasing its armaments, however, the Cabinet would ask the Chamber for credits with which to strengthen the kingdom's defenses. In reference to African affairs, the Premier declared that the Government was resolved to reverse the massacre of Italian troops at Dong. They would not, however, allow themselves to be carried away by events, but would wait with deliberation and at the proper moment. The Chamber of Deputies refused to accept the proffered resignation of Bianchi President of the Chamber.

Gibraltar, April 21st.—It is reported here that two Englishmen, displaying the American flag, recently imprisoned Hebrew merchant of Alcazar, Morocco, for debt, and took him in chains to Tangier, parading him through the town, they way out, the case being aggravated by the fact that it was inflicted during the period of the Passover. The principal Hebrews Tangiers have joined in an appeal to French, Portuguese and British Consuls for assistance in an attempt to have all Governments unite in efforts to suppress a system of consular abuses under which the outrages are perpetrated.

Gibraltar, April 23rd.—The American Consul at Tangier has made claim for £2 damages against a Moorish magistrate assaulting an American citizen. The Consul is unpopular, owing to his action in connection with the arrest of a Hebrew merchant of Alcazar, by two Englishmen, who displayed the American flag and who brought the prisoner in chains to Tangier.

Winnipeg, April 22nd.—A private message from South, the Winnipeg representative in the Commons, says that it is the intention of Parliament to disallow two right-of-way charters, just passed by the Manitoba Legislature. If this is done, there is serious probability of rebellion here, as the people of the province are thoroughly aroused and fiercely talk of forcible resistance to a possible annexation to the United States. The local government has pledged itself to build the road without a charter, if necessary.

Montreal, April 22nd.—The city is again suffering from inundation, and an iceberg above Victoria bridge has caused a flooding of St. Charles, St. Paul and other low-lying localities. Nuns' island under water, and the nuns had a narrow escape in their night clothes. At Longue-jec crashed into the houses and demolished number of them. There is great distress the poor quarters of the city.

Paris, April 22nd.—The French agent resident in Cambodia has been appointed Minister to King Norodom. He will have control of the finances of the kingdom.

Ottawa (Ont.), April 22nd.—The Dominion Alliance here has decided that a bill should be introduced in the Dominion Parliament providing for total prohibition.

Toronto, April 22nd.—The *Mail*, in an editorial on Lord Salisbury's action says: In our opinion Lord Salisbury has acted wisely. Had our cruisers resumed operations against American fishermen we should have felt the full force of the Retaliation bill and England might have been dragged into a very ugly quarrel. Cleveland and his advisers are anxious to effect a settlement that shall be mutually advantageous, and if we are wise, we will let our gunboats in a dry dock to which Lord Salisbury has just consigned them, and negotiate with the Americans as with friends and neighbors who wish us well.

# TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

## EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

### GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Berlin, May 24th.—Urgent business questions have arisen in the Imperial Foreign Office, and Count Herbert Bismarck, at present visiting the Earl of Rosberry in Dublin, has been summoned to return to consider them.

New York, May 25th.—In an editorial referring to its cable on the Anglo-Turkish convention the *Tribune* says: "It is a most important diplomatic arrangement, providing for the evacuation of Egypt by the English troops at the end of three years. Various contingencies are anticipated, which will probably result in an indefinite postponement of the garrison's withdrawal, and even if that policy be carried out, the English are left at liberty to re-enter the country whenever their presence may be required. The convention fixes the date for evacuation, and while our London correspondent is undoubtedly right in concluding that the event will never occur, the limitation of the period of occupation is a matter of great diplomatic significance. Russia is ordinarily represented to be the most faithless nation in Europe respecting diplomatic engagements. Her conduct in withdrawing her garrison from Bulgaria in accordance with the pledges made to the powers contrasts strangely with England's protracted delay in fulfilling Gladstone's promises in relation to Egypt. The Russian troops went out at the appointed time and no provision was made for their return in any new emergency. The English garrison has halted year after year, and while the date is now fixed it is hedged about with so many provisions that it is evident that the British Government expect to hold Egypt permanently."

Vladivostok, May 24th.—The *Tsugitani* has received a telegram from Odessa, stating that the Czar returned to St. Petersburg from the Don-Cossack country three days earlier than he had intended, owing to an attempt made by a student to kill him on Wednesday night, during the festivities at Novo-Cherkassk, by firing at him as he rode by in his carriage.

Paris, May 24th.—For some time past French troops, especially cavalry, have been continually practicing in night maneuvers. Now it is a regiment of horse, which is sent to reconnoitre a tract of country under cover of darkness. Another evening a garrison of some provincial town is suddenly aroused and packed off with horses, guns, bag and baggage by rail to some station, where it is regaled with a hearty meal and sent back as rapidly as it had come.

To-night, however, the concentration of troops on a much larger scale is taking place at Champigny and Joinville, situated to the southwest of Paris. No less than 10,000 men have been called out to capture by assault the Flandre fort, which will be defended by the Vincennes garrison. All kinds of novel inventions are to be called into requisition, and the results of these experiments are being awaited with intense interest by military experts.

Paris, May 24th.—In view of the failure of all combinations to effect a settlement of the ministerial question, President Grevy has recalled M. Floquet and appealed to his patriotism to form a Cabinet. Floquet conferred to-day with Lockroy, Granet, General Boulanger and Berthelot. If Floquet accepts the task of forming a ministry he will assume the post of Minister of the Interior. Rouvier will be Minister of Finance, and Florentie will be urged to retain the foreign portfolio. The Radicals will support Goblet for President of the Chamber of Deputies, if Floquet becomes Premier. Floquet had a conference with General Boulanger this evening. The turn affairs has taken is considered a victory for Boulanger.

La France says: Etienne will be Minister of Works, Sans-Leroy or Viette Minister of Agriculture. Boyasset Minister of Justice, Admiral Aube or Admiral Bourgeois Minister of Marine, and Bourée Minister of Foreign Affairs. The appointment of Bourée is to be made, however, only in the event of Florentie finally declining the foreign portfolio.

Rome, May 24th.—The Pope, in an allocution yesterday, referred to the religious peace with Prussia, which the Pope said he had made every effort to attain. Continuing the Pope said: "Thanks to the equitable and pacific sentiments of Emperor William and his counselors, the Prussian Government removed the more serious inconveniences and then accepted the various practical conditions of peace by which some of the former laws against the Church have been repealed and others mitigated. Something remains to be done, but we must rejoice at what we have obtained, and above all in regard to the free actions of the Pope in the government of the Church in Prussia. God grant that Italy, which is peculiarly dear to us, may share the spirit of peace with which we are animated toward all nations. We earnestly desire that Italy should put aside her unhappy differences with the papacy, whose dignity is violated chiefly by the conspiracy of sects. The means of obtaining concord would be objected to by no power in the enjoyment of full and real liberty, while, far from injuring Italy, it would powerfully contribute to her prosperity."

Brussels, May 24th.—Labor outrages continue throughout the mining districts of Belgium, and many arrests are being made. In consequence of nightly Socialist demonstrations in Brussels, processions and gatherings in public streets have been prohibited.

The Charleroi strikers attempted to carry out their threatened march on Brussels, but were charged by gendarmes just after starting and were dispersed. No blood was shed.

London, May 24th.—Sir Algernon Borthwick, M.P., (Conservative), and proprietor of the *Morning Post*, in an address to his constituents last evening, said that after

the Whitnauide recess the Government proposed to force the passage of the Irish Crimes Act Amendment bill within the specific period, whether or no all the amendments of the bill are disposed of.

Dublin, May 24th.—Judge Boyd to-day ordered the release of Father Ryan and Father Slattery, imprisoned for refusing to testify to the "plan of campaign." The release is due to the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of Father Keller.

London, May 24th.—A dynamite bomb was exploded under the Police Court at Highbury, Durham county, last night, partially destroying the building. The outrage was attributed to strikers.

Berlin, May 24th.—The Reichstag has approved the international treaties for the protection of works of literature and art, and submarine cables.

London, May 24th.—The Cambridge University crew has agreed to row Harvard if the necessary funds to cover the expenses of the trip to America be raised.

London, May 24th.—Ex-Secretary Manning will sail for New York June 1st. His health is much improved.

Paris, May 23rd.—M. Clemenceau yesterday told M. Rouvier that he would not promise to support any Cabinet, but was perfectly willing to take office himself with young and new men. President Grevy still refuses to call M. Clemenceau, although he has seen several others. It is expected that the President will again ask M. de Freycinet to form the Ministry and that the Chambers will adjourn for another week.

President Grevy has sent MM. Floquet and Rouvier to endeavor to induce M. de Freycinet to make another attempt to form a Cabinet.

Paris, May 23rd.—At the sale of the crown jewels Tiffany & Co. of New York bought three of the famous Mazarin diamonds for 425,000 francs. The four others went to European buyers. The price realized from the sale amounts to 6,500,000 francs. There are only a few more lots to sell.

The sale of the crown jewels was concluded to-day. The chief lot, a diamond headpiece, was sold in sixteen pieces for 650,000 francs. The proceeds of the nine days' sales amount to 6,864,000 francs.

New York, May 24th.—Tiffany's investments in the French crown jewels amount to \$457,956, more than a third of the total sum realized. They paid nothing for historical associations. Such of the jewels as are not sold in Paris they will bring to New York in September. They have already sold three of their purchases to Americans.

London, May 23rd.—A Berlin correspondent says the Emperor's health is as good as it possibly can be at his advanced age and he is often in high spirits. The only cause which gives some apprehension to his medical advisers is his Majesty's invincible dislike of meat, which prevents him from eating even the smallest piece of beef. This is perhaps the reason why the Kaiser looks so pale when he appears in public.

St. Petersburg, May 23rd.—The *Novo Vremya* publishes a letter signed by General Tolstoukhoff advising Russia to give up the idea that the key of the Bosphorus is sought by the Government at Vienna and turn all her thoughts to the Rhine and Oder, place her arch enemy between the hammer and anvil and profit by the present favorable circumstances to avenge herself for the work of the Berlin Congress.

London, May 23rd.—A dispatch to a Vienna newspaper says that the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia has been operated upon for cancer in the throat. The dispatch gives no particulars and does not state whether or not the Crown Prince is in danger.

London, May 24th.—A dispatch from Berlin officially denies that the Crown Prince Frederick William is sick.

London, May 23rd.—Lord Colin Campbell, who recently brought a suit against his wife for divorce, has been declared bankrupt, on the petition of the Duke of Marlborough, who was co-defendant in the divorce suit, and who lodged a petition in the Bankruptcy Court against Lord Colin for his costs.

Berlin, May 23rd.—The Westphalian Manufacturing Company will close its works in Russia, owing to the heavy duties imposed by the new tariff on material used by the company. Several failures of firms engaged in the textile trade are announced.

Constantinople, May 23rd.—The convention between England and Turkey relative to the control of Egypt requires the decision of all the Powers before it can become operative. England is to be mandatory of the Powers in the event of disorder in Egypt.

London, May 23.—Herr Tiesha has notified France that Austria-Hungary will not take part in the Paris Exhibition officially, but will render assistance to exhibitors from the empire. It is understood that Russia has come to the same decision.

St. Petersburg, May 23rd.—The Czar and Czarina halted at Serpookhoy Saturday. They visited the Cathedral and factory for the manufacture of small arms and afterward reviewed the troops. They were enthusiastically received.

London, May 23rd.—Sir Horace Jones, the architect, is dead, aged 68 years.

Paris, May 23rd.—Jean Dollfus, the manufacturer and political economist, is dead, aged 86 years.

Berlin, May 23rd.—The two subalterns arrested at Strasburg for high treason are charged with betraying to France secrets relating to the mobilization of German troops.

Rome, May 23rd.—At the Consistory to be held here to-day, the Pope will raise to the Cardinalate Monsignor Pallade and Father Bussa and promote several new archbishops.

London, May 23rd.—Parnell's physicians have advised him to go to the seaside for the Whitnauide holiday. His health is said to be improved.

London, May 24th.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that sixty houses were destroyed by fire near that city yesterday.

London, May 23rd.—Dispatches from Calcutta say that a Sepoy shot ten persons to-day and then committed suicide.

London, May 23rd.—The Corporation of Dublin have decided not to attend the jubilee services.

London, May 23rd.—John Daws & Sons, iron manufacturers, have failed. The liabilities are \$150,000.

Quebec, May 23rd.—Lieutenant-Governor Masson has resigned in consequence of ill health.

London, May 23rd.—Prince Leopold arrived at Southampton yesterday.

Rome, May 23rd.—Ricciotti Garibaldi has been elected Deputy for Rome.

London, May 23rd.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, intimated that as reply had been received from the United States Government to Lord Salisbury's dispatch of March 24th relative to the fisheries dispute. Similar measures, he said, would be adopted for the approaching fisheries season as were in force last season. The Government would use their powers with moderation.

Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to Gladstone to-night, promised to procure, during recess, the return of the Irish Agrarian Crimes bill before the end of May.

W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, said the Government's views regarding the amendments to the Crimes bill were that those amendments which related to intimidation should be decided upon in committee. The other amendments were not of a serious nature, until they came to Sir Charles Russell's amendment for the omission of the eighth sub-section, relating to the Whiteboy acts. The Government would withdraw that sub-section for the present, reserving the right and power to restore it at the report stage. Timothy Healy suggested that the bill be recommitted for reconsideration of the Whiteboy clause.

Balfour said that in no case would the Whiteboy acts be embodied in the bill, but it was proposed to add any offense covered by the Whiteboy acts where such action might be thought desirable.

Martin, Nationalist, moved an additional proviso to the effect that "while cases of boycotting, and other minor offenses, should be tried summarily by magistrates, cases involving conspiracy and other serious charges must be tried by a superior court. The amendment was negatived by 217 to 126.

Smith proposed an amendment that the last two lines of sub-section 2 be added to clause 2, the effect of which would be to extend six amendments. Carried under the clause, 190 to 116.

Maurice Healy, Nationalist, moved that the word "threats" be substituted for "intimidation."

Balfour said the Government could not afford to restrict the definition one iota. They could not accept the amendment.

A stormy all-night session is expected. The Government is said to be determined to pass the second clause of the Crimes bill at all hazards.

Maurice Healy's amendment was rejected. After several motions had been made by the Parnellites and rejected, it was moved to put the next four lines, covering fifteen Parnell amendments, which was carried under the clause by 253 to 119. The other amendments were negatived, Smith again carrying the clause motions amid cries of "Shame!" and "Disgraceful!" from the Irish benches. Smith then moved to put the remaining four lines of sub-section 3, excluding seven amendments, and was carried under the clause, 244 to 109.

London, May 24.—After an excited discussion, during which Tanner (Nationalist) was called upon to apologize for violent language, clause 2 was adopted—235 to 103. Adjourned at 5:30 a.m. till 2 o'clock this afternoon.

London, May 23rd.—Advices from Vienna say floods in Transylvania and south-east Hungary have caused enormous damage. Tomeriv is crowded with fugitives. Fifty villages and several towns are inundated.

Brussels, May 23.—At a meeting of the Working-men's party held here yesterday, it was resolved to hold daily demonstrations in favor of universal suffrage and the granting of amnesty to persons now imprisoned for participation in the riots of 1886. A final meeting of delegates will be held to-morrow, when the question of a general strike will be decided.

Work in the Boulogne district, Hamault, is completely suspended on account of the great strike. The strikers number 13,000. The strike has extended to the Suring district. The authorities are taking every possible precaution against a possible disturbance.

London, May 22nd.—A telegram from Rome says: A summary of the so-called memorials on the Irish question has reached Rome. The second inquiry of the Irish College has elicited another indignant denial of any knowledge of such a document, which is declared to be a malicious and stupid invention, devoid of the least probability. The glaring absurdity of the alleged memorial, and the ignorance it displays, are evident to every one who considers the nature and origin of the Irish College. Therefore the opinion is general that it could not have come from Rome.

Berlin, May 22nd.—The Grand Duke of Baden yesterday opened the new railway

between Freiburg and Neustadt. This road will prove a great boon to Black Forest tourists.

London, May 22nd.—The Egyptian convention between England and Turkey has been signed at Constantinople.

London, May 22nd.—The new racing yacht *Thistle* lost her bowsprit and was otherwise damaged in the run from the Clyde to Cowes during the gale on Friday. While on the trip the *Thistle* rescued three men in a lifeboat belonging to the steamer *Harkaway*, which had foundered. Sixteen lives were lost when the steamer went down. The lifeboat originally carried six persons, three of whom succumbed to the privations of the trip.

Constantinople, May 22nd.—The Turkish Government, in a note to the powers, says it is unable to reconcile the opposing parties in Bulgaria and asks the powers to name a candidate for the Bulgarian throne who will be likely to suit the Sovereign.

Brussels, May 21st.—The strikers in the district of Borinage are singing the "Marseillaise," visiting the factories, intimidating the employees and stopping their work. The houses of a number of workmen who would not strike have been blown up with dynamite.

Brest, May 21st.—An accident happened yesterday on board the new French ironclad *Duguesclin* by which two members of the crew were killed and seventeen badly injured. No information as to the nature of the accident has been received.

London, May 21st.—Mme. Patti, who was a passenger on the steamer *Unbria*, had a pleasant voyage. She had recovered from her illness. She expresses herself as delighted with the reception accorded her in America.

London, May 21st.—Do Bonasardo, the husband of Violet Cameron, has obtained \$1,900 damages against the *Manchester Empire* for the libel contained in an interview with Lord Lansdale, published in that paper.

Rome, May 21st.—Influential Liberal and Radical members of the Chamber of Deputies are arranging for the anti-Papal demonstration at Caprera on the anniversary of Garibaldi's death.

Berlin, May 21st.—Two subalterns have been arrested in Strasburg on the charge of high treason. They have made a confession implicating several other officials.

London, May 21st.—Heavy gales, accompanied by snow and hail, and thunder and lightning, continue with unabated violence in England.

London, May 21st.—Francisque Xavier Michel, the French archaeologist, is dead. He was 78 years old.

London, May 21st.—Among the passengers on the recent trip of the *Aurania* was Prince Louis Batomazy of Hungary, and it is reported that he fell in love with Miss A. Abbott of New York and became engaged to her. Miss Abbott visits Vienna this season with her relatives.

Paris, May 20th.—It is thought likely that M. Rouvier and M. Dewis will enter the ministry under M. de Freycinet. Members of the Chamber of Deputies are delayed with telegrams from the provinces demanding that General Boulanger be retained in the Ministry of War. M. Rochefort, in *l'Intransigeant*, proposes a vast petition be signed demanding General Boulanger's retention. Others propose, as a demonstration in his favor, that General Boulanger be elected on Sunday next as a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Paris, notwithstanding his ineligibility.

The late Council has rejected the appeals of the Orleans princes for a reversal of the decree expelling them from the army. The appeal of Prince Murat for restoration to the army has been admitted.

De Freycinet went to the Elysee Palace at 4 o'clock this afternoon and informed President Grevy that after thorough consideration of the situation he had come to the conclusion that there was no satisfactory prospect of being able to form a cabinet that would endure. He therefore declined the task.

M. Dunoier, member of the State Council, has resigned in consequence of the decision of that body regarding the Orleans princes. Sixty Deputies threatened M. De Freycinet with systematic obstruction if he should give a portfolio to General Boulanger.

London, May 20th.—Fierce gales have prevailed and great damage has been done in various parts of England. In Kent the wind blew with the violence of a hurricane. Snow and hailstones have been experienced in the lake districts of Scotland. In London the trees in the parks were injured and many blown down. Many wrecks are reported to have occurred on the coast.

London, May 21st.—A Berlin correspondent says: A wandering cat nearly did last week what all the French generals failed to do in a whole campaign. The stray pussy was within an ace of doing up old Emperor William of Germany. The Kaiser generally regales himself in front of his bedroom before turning in on a sapper of fried fish. With his usual keenness for economizing time the old man eats his supper seated on a patent steaming apparatus which has been ordered by his physicians. A small boiler is placed on the fire and from this an india-rubber tube conveys steam to a chamber under the patient's chair. While the Emperor was eating his supper and enjoying the heat of his steam engine, a puff of smoke and soot came down the chimney and made him start so violently that the tube was disconnected and the oiling water poured in volutes all over the place. His luck never deserted him, however, and he escaped without a scald, to find eventually that the puff of smoke was caused by a cat, which, attracted by the smell of his fried fish, had rashly attempted the descent of the chimney and had got stuck in the flue.

New York, May 22nd.—On Thursday, May 19th, at 5.25 p.m., while the weather was calm and the sea smooth, the British steamer *Celtic*, of the White Star line, from Liverpool, came into collision with the British steamer *Britannic*, of the same line, bound from New York for Liverpool, striking her on the port side aft and doing considerable damage. The *Britannic's* boats were lowered and filled with women and children, from the cabin and steerage in an orderly and expeditious manner. It is to be said to their shame that several men forced themselves into the boats.

Meanwhile an examination was made and the damage to the *Britannic* ascertained, and it being found that the vessel was not likely to founder, such boats as were in hail were recalled and their occupants received on board. The others had boarded the *Celtic*. A pad was made and placed over the hole in the *Britannic's* side and she was turned about toward New York, having arranged with the *Celtic* to keep company.

The saddest and most deplorable result of the accident is that several steerage passengers, who were lounging about at the time of the collision, were killed and several others were injured. Both vessels, accompanied by the steamship *Marengo* (British), from Swansea for New York, and the *British Queen* (British), from Liverpool for New York, arrived at the bar at 1 o'clock this morning. The above report is from the purser of the *Britannic*, who refused any further information. Some steerage passengers from the *Britannic*, are stopping at the Miners' Arms Hotel, 2 Front street. Both steamships are anchored off the bar, being detained by fog. The *Celtic's* bow is stove in, but otherwise the vessel is not much damaged. The *Britannic's* aft compartment is full of water. One report says that one man and three women were killed, while another says that the victims were one woman, one child, aged 13, and five men.

The sea was smooth as a floor, and the passengers, both saloon and cabin, were congratulating themselves on the fact and had no thought of danger. The decks were crowded, when all at once the hoarse fog whistle of a steamer, not their own, sounded close to the *Britannic*, and almost simultaneously with the whistle the high, sharp bow of a steamer, looking gigantic in the mist, appeared on the port side, making almost at right angles for the *Britannic*. The steamer was the *Celtic*. The lookout and officers on board of her discovered the *Britannic* at the same instant when those on the latter became aware of the presence of the *Celtic*. When the sharp prow of the *Celtic* was first noticed looming through the fog by the people on the *Britannic* she was not more than four boats lengths from the latter. The peril of the situation was comprehended immediately, and there were warning shouts and the rushing about of terrified passengers, and dire confusion on both vessels.

Once the danger was seen, the officers of both ships acted with commendable courage, and to their coolness is probably due the fact that the loss of life was not greater than it was. While the signal to go ahead at full speed rung out, the *Celtic's* motion could not be checked, and she crashed into the *Britannic*, striking the latter a glancing blow on the port side, about six feet abaft of the engine room, cutting a great yawning hole in the vessel and then sliding along to the stern, ripping off about twenty-five feet of iron plating, smashing her hull and sinking down part of the rigging of the *Britannic*. Three of the lifeboats of the latter were smashed by the impact. The bows of the *Celtic* were stove in and otherwise she was much damaged.

After the shock of the collision the *Britannic* was the scene of utmost consternation and confusion. Panic reigned all over the ship for a few minutes. Fortunately the officers kept their heads and the sailors obeyed their orders with alacrity. As is always the case in a crash, some weaker than the rest were unable to get through the crowd to places of safety, and they fell and were caught by falling rigging, struck by flying debris, or were jammed and crushed by broken timbers. The number or names of those killed could not be ascertained. Those who were killed were mangled frightfully. One report from the company is that four lives were lost, a man and three women, all steerage passengers. Many of the steerage passengers protest that more were lost. The bow of the *Celtic* crashed in the plating over compartment No. 4 of the *Britannic*, and immediately after the blow the water rushed in and filled the compartment. This part of the vessel was occupied by the male steerage passengers, and steerage passengers from other parts of the steamer assert that when the water is pumped out bodies will be found there.

Captain Perry of the *Britannic* is the commander of the White Star fleet. He is a good disciplinarian and all his men, except some firemen, were promptly at their posts after the shock. Believing the vessel was in a sinking condition, Captain Perry gave orders to have the lifeboats launched, intending to transfer the passengers to the *Celtic*. The first one that was lowered provoked a critical situation. The Captain shouted out from the bridge that none but women should get into the boats first. His orders fell unheeded on the throng of panic-stricken men who crowded forward in a mass, pell-mell, determined to get into the boat at all hazards. Had one-twentieth part of those who tried to get in, the boat succeeded they would have swamped it. The cowardly creatures shoved back the terrified women and proceeded to take possession of the boat, when one of the mates drew a big, ugly-looking navy six-chambered revolver, and flourishing it in the faces of the mob, swore that he would shoot the first man who tried to get into the boat. The crowd fell back, and the women were hustled into the boat as rapidly as possible.

At the other side of the steamship, however, the women were not so well championed, and many men crawled over the side and jumped into the life boats as they were being rowed away. One boat was entirely appropriated by the firemen. One steerage passenger, sliding down into a boat already too full, had the rope he clung to cut by the sailors, and the luckless man fell into the sea. He could swim, however, and after bobbing around they threw him a lifeline and he was hauled in none the worse for his ducking.

As nearly as can be verified, the names of those known to be lost are as follows: Katherine Robinson, aged 13, from Lynn, Mass.; William Tremberth, from Morris country, N. J., on his way to Durham, England; an unknown man, going to Bristol from Virginia; of slight build, with full gray whiskers; an unknown boy.

Many of those injured did not need to be sent to the hospital. Those sent to St. Vincent's Hospital were the following: Patrick Burke, who came from Wilkesbarre, injured internally and sustained a fracture of the foot and other injuries; William Lawler, from St. Louis, on his way to Ireland, dislocated hip; George Robinson Arthur, from Lynn, Mass. Among those who did not go to a hospital were the following: Martin Alley, two fingers cut off. His wounds were dressed by the physician of the *Celtic*. Rose Mooney, injured in the face, back and right leg by falling rigging. She was taken by friends to the Miners' Arms. James Williams, arm broken, cared for at the Miners' Arms. Mrs. Vaughan, arm sprained and thumb smashed. She was suffering also from the shock and exposure.

New York, May 23rd.—*Tribune's* account of the disaster says: The *Celtic* left Queensstown on May 18th with about 1,000 passengers aboard, and the *Britannic* left her pier at West Tenth Street at 10 p.m. on Wednesday, with about 180 cabin passengers, mostly pleasure-seekers and tourists; about 300 people in the steerage, and a miscellaneous cargo. Outside the Hook she encountered fog at intervals, which increased in density. As the afternoon of Thursday wore on, the vessel was making about sixteen knots an hour, and from all accounts was blowing her whistle at regular intervals. Toward evening the fog broke up into rifts, but still hung at times thick and heavy on the water.

The *Britannic*, with the exception of her sister ship, the *Germanic*, is the largest and finest vessel in the White Star fleet. She is 3174 tons net register, and 5004 tons gross; 455 feet in length, 45 feet 2 inches in breadth and has a depth of hold of 33 feet 7 inches. She is an iron-screw four-masted steamer, and her compound engines are of 700 nominal horse-power, and capable of working up to 5,400 horse-power. Water-tight and fire-proof bulkheads run from top to bottom of the vessel, and these have self-closing doors and other appliances designed to confine the effect of a leak or of an accident to that part of the vessel to which the mishap may have occurred. In one compartment, containing the after set of boilers, the door which leads to the next compartment is arranged for prompt water-tight closing. If water should find its way into the neighboring compartment the engineer in charge, by turning a lever, lets the ponderous door fall into its place, its descent being regulated by an air cylinder. In another compartment an iron floor works automatically, the rising water finds its way beneath, and thus confining the water to one section of the vessel. The steamer was built for safety as well as speed.

The *Celtic* was built at Belfast in 1872. She is of 2,437 tons net register and of 3,888 gross, and has a nominal horse-power of 650. She is regarded as a staunch vessel of the most approved construction. Her length is 437 feet and 2 inches; her breadth 49 feet, and her depth 31 feet. She has four masts, a propeller worked by a compound engine, and water-tight compartments like those of the *Britannic*.

New York, May 23rd.—C. P. Huntington was among the saloon passengers of the *Britannic*. He had closed his house up for the summer, and along with his family, intended to take an excursion to Europe. "I didn't get there, after all," said he, laughingly, to the *Tribune's* reporter who met him up at his stables in Park avenue yesterday afternoon. He was looking strong and well, and apparently none the worse for the excitement through which he had passed. He got on shore from the tug *William Fletcher* about noon, and went to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, as his own house was not prepared for his unexpected return. He said: "On Thursday afternoon there was dense fog, and our whistle was blowing. I was in my room. I had the captain's—when I saw some little stir in front and walked out. I saw the *Celtic* coming right out of the fog, probably scarcely a length from us, and just at right angles with us. Captain Perry rang the bell to tell the engineer to go forward with all speed. There was no chance to back.

"I stepped right back to where my family was and said: 'There is a big steamer almost aboard of us. I am sure she will strike us.' I ran back and got to my former place just as she crashed into us. The vessels came together with a good deal of noise, and I supposed at the moment that it was worse than it really turned out. Three of our boats were broken. The bowsprit of the *Celtic* came right on board. The *Celtic* cut through nearly to the middle of our ship and probably would have cut quite to the middle but for the fact that we were going somewhat rapidly and tore the *Celtic's* cut-water right away. I think that is what saved us.

"The vessels were together scarcely a minute. The captain got the boats lowered as soon as he could. About 100 passengers went by them to the *Celtic*. The *Celtic* was also badly injured, but did not lower any boats. There was no great disturbance among our passengers. The steerage passengers crowded into the boats and nearly filled them, men and women, mostly men. Among the passengers who went to the *Celtic* were Mr. Roosevelt of New York and his wife and Mr. Paton. The *Britannic* was struck in the water-tight compartment second from the stern. The bulkheads were cut right off for fifty feet. The *Celtic* tore her way right along.

"To my knowledge there were four people killed. One was a girl, about 12 or 14 years old, and there were others, two men, I think, and one boy, but I would not be certain about that. The oldest man's wife was on board. Several others were injured. Mr. McLaughlin, the ship's surgeon, remained cool and collected and attended to those who were hurt.

"The ladies behaved very well, although they were in terrible danger. Those in my party got up and put on their life-preservers and they did not seem to be flurried. I had my wife, my son, my daughter, my niece, and Miss Taylor with me, and also three servants. My son behaved like a trump. He gave his lifebelt to one of the maids. There were lifebelts for all the passengers, but in the general excitement some could not find them. There was one set of passengers who did not behave creditably, but just flew for the boats and went over the side and into them without any regard for anybody or anything.

"Captain Perry behaved extremely well. I think he thought at first that his ship was cut into and for a moment he looked as though the thing was up. We turned homeward and sailed in company with the *Celtic*. We got one of Wilson's ships

to join us and the *Prairie Queen* also fell in with us and stayed with us all the way in. I don't believe our ship was to blame. I don't believe the other ship saw us, but if anything, she was out of her way. The fog horns of both boats were blowing. In the morning, when the tug *William Fletcher* came to us, we were told that about eight other tugs were looking for us. The passengers got off on the tug and were landed about 12 o'clock—that is, all except those who went over to the *Celtic*.

St. Petersburg, May 21st.—It is officially announced that Andrejushokin, Ossepanoff, Generaloff, Shewyoff and Ujanoff were executed yesterday for the part they took in the recent attempt on the life of the Czar.

In the trial of the conspirators, by the Senate, in the presence of representatives of the various governments, it transpired that in 1886 they formed a secret circle to terrorize action, and resolved in December to make an attempt to assassinate the Czar, for which purpose they procured explosive bombs. On March 13th, in company with those confederates who undertook to inform them by signal when the Czar passed by, they went to Newsky to prospect. It was their intention to throw the missiles under the Czar's carriage as it passed by, but the police frustrated their design.

City of Mexico (via Galveston), May 21st.—It is understood that an extradition treaty with France has been signed here covering amphetamine. This is the first treaty of the kind entered into between these countries. Political gossip attributes it to Don Carlos coming to visit this country and to mysterious designs connected with the Churchill party, but little importance is attached to such flying reports.

St. Petersburg, May 20th.—It is stated that no foreign officers will be invited to witness the maneuvers of the Russian troops this year.

City of Mexico (via Galveston), May 21st.—Remarkably warm weather has prevailed in the valley of Mexico for the past few days.

London, May 20th.—A violent earthquake was felt at Monte Carlo at 8 o'clock this morning.

London, May 16th.—Three vessels of war have been added to the English navy during the past week, namely, the steel armored-plated turret ship *Sanspareil*, launched at Blackwall; the torpedo cruiser *Raccoon*, at Devonport, and the composite ship *Duzard*, at Sheerness. The *Sanspareil* is the biggest ironclad ever launched in England. She is to carry two 100-ton guns besides a powerful subsidiary armament, and will be capable of a speed of seventeen knots. The estimated cost of the vessel is \$235,000, but by the time she is handed over to the Government dockyard authorities and they are allowed to exercise their will upon her in the shape of alterations and improvements, it is almost certain that she will cost \$1,000,000.

There is now in the possession of the English War Office an American repeating rifle which is said to be capable of firing eighty shots a minute.

London, May 20th.—A friend of Parnell's said to-night, in commenting upon the former's appearance in the House of Commons last night: "The trouble with Parnell is an old one. His digestion is badly impaired. He cannot keep right unless he can take regular horseback exercise. He was obliged to keep so steadily in the House that he was not able to keep up his exercise, and so became ill. There is no truth in the report of his having any intention of retiring from politics.

Rome, May 20th.—The correspondent of the Associated Press, in answer to inquiries regarding the memoir on the Irish question, said to have been prepared by the Irish College, says, as the result of his investigation: He has authority to say no memoir whatever on the condition of Ireland has been issued from the Irish College, nor has any body of members of the college denounced the Parnellites. The statement to that effect is an absolute falsehood.

London, May 20th.—The second installment of the present series of articles on "Parnellism and Crime" appears in the *Times* to-day. It deals with longue conversation in Chicago and Philadelphia and the Clan-na-Gael society's share therein, and refers to a message which, it says, Parnell sent to the Philadelphia convention, advising that a platform be framed which would "enable us to continue to receive help from America."

London, May 21st.—To-day, at the royal levee to be held by the Prince of Wales, in the absence of the Queen, who is on her way to Balmoral, Minister Phelps will present his son-in-law, Horatio Loomis, H. La Grand Oamnon, of New York, Ezra D. Warner of Chicago and ex-Secretary of Legation Happon, who during his long diplomatic career did not avail himself of the royal introduction.

Paris, May 20th.—At the sale of the Crown jewels to-day, lot forty-three, a Sevigne brooch with 324 brilliants, and lot forty-four, a corsage of brilliants, were bought by Tiffany. He also bought two bracelets for 2000 francs. The Regent pearl was bought by Roselle, a jeweller of Paris.

London, May 14th.—It has been reported that Parnell has cancer of the stomach and that he cannot live. He was in London yesterday, but left for the seashore upon advice from his physician. He is quite ill and this sickness alone explains his prolonged absence from the House of Commons at so critical a time.

Philadelphia, May 15th.—The American ship *Charles H. Marshall*, which cleared from London on December 5th for Philadelphia and New York, and passed the Isle of Wight on the 15th of the same month, has not been heard of since, and she has been given up for lost with her crew of twenty-three men.

Chicago, May 16th.—The *Times* Columbus (O.) special says: Ex-President Hayes has been offered the presidency of the Ohio State University, and a strong effort is being made to get him to accept. The trustees have offered to elect a vice-president to perform the routine duties of the position. It is reported that the ex-President is inclined to accept.

New York, May 15th.—Ramon Rubiera, the national secretary of the Cuban Federation of cigar-makers, who was expelled from Tampa some time ago by a vigilance committee for attempting to organize the cigar-makers, is going to Washington to enter a claim for \$50,000 against the Spanish Government, which he asserts he can prove was at the bottom of his expulsion.

Vienna, May 19th.—It is reported that Prince Leopold, Regent of Bavaria, will receive Emperor Francis Joseph's sanction to assume the Bavarian throne, and that Emperor William's consent has already been obtained. The latter, it is said, was received when Prince Leopold visited Berlin recently.

London, May 19th.—The Bavarian Diet has been dissolved. Elections for the new Diet will be held June 21st.

London, May 19th.—Lord Salisbury has refused his consent to the request made by the French Foreign Office that he instruct the English Consul in Madagascar to apply to Franco for an exequatur, which act would be the recognition of the French protectorate, on the ground that he requires further time to consider the advisability of such a step.

Brussels, May 19th.—The metal-workers of Belgium are joining in the strike inaugurated by the miners, and workers in other trades are likely to follow suit. Eighteen thousand persons have struck in the centre districts alone. Troops are being forwarded to prevent the strikers from committing acts of violence.

Paris, May 19th.—A duel has taken place between Victor Koning, husband of Mme. Jane Hading, the well-known French actress, and M. Lenoir, a journalist, who had written an article insulting to Mme. Hading's reputation. Mr. Lenoir was wounded.

Rome, May 19th.—General Gono, commander of the Italian forces at Massowah, has dissuaded the home Government from carrying out its Abyssinian expedition, on the ground that the cost and the difficulty of the undertaking would outweigh the probable gain.

London, May 19th.—Colonel Sir Joseph Ridgway, who has charge of the British section of the Afghan Boundary Commission, has received fresh instructions from his Government and has returned to St. Petersburg from Moscow.

Ottawa (Ont.), May 19th.—The Government will make allowance for iron importers who had entered into contracts previous to the imposition of new duties, and will allow consignments to come under the old tariff.

Rome, May 19th.—A gentleman in the confidence of Lord Salisbury is negotiating with the Vatican in a semi-official capacity for the resumption of official relations between the Vatican and England.

Dublin, May 19th.—Cardinal Gibbons is here visiting Archbishop Walsh.

Paris, May 14th.—The proceeds from to-day's sales of the crown jewels amounted to 672,000 francs. The agent of the Duc d'Orleans bought a chain of brilliants for 181,250 francs. Gall, an American, bought a structure of brilliants for 132,500 francs.

St. Petersburg, May 14th.—The press of this city advocates a poll-tax on German workmen as a reprisal for Germany's increase in the corn duty.

The Czar received the English Afghan Commission yesterday.

The Czar and Czarina yesterday performed the usual religious ceremony preparatory to a long journey. It is expected that they will start for the south to-day.

London, May 14th.—Hamilton Hutton, a member of Parliament who is advocating a universal penny post, has addressed a letter to the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, from which it appears that a penny post could be established between Great Britain and America, even without any increase in the volume of correspondence.

Paris, May 14th.—At a meeting of the Patriotic League to-day held to confirm the appointment of M. Sausse as president, the latter denied that the league had interfered in the recent election in Alsace-Lorraine, or that the French Government had exercised any pressure upon M. De-rolet, who, he said, remained honorary president of the league.

Vienna, May 14th.—Count Taaf, Minister of Home Affairs, has ordered an inquiry into the charge of cruelty to patients brought against the management of the Krankenhaus, Herr Hoffmann, director of the hospital, has resigned.

Paris, May 14th.—Le Temps protests against the espionage system as tending to make France a sort of China, closed against all foreigners.

New York, May 15th.—The *Tribune* says: Tiffany & Co. have had many inquiries concerning their purchase of a necklace at the sale of the French crown jewels in Paris on Thursday for 133,000 francs. A member of the firm said that the firm's branch in Paris had bought the jewels solely for Tiffany & Co. The firm had received many telegrams from different parts of the country asking about the jewels, but no one had given orders to purchase. One of Tiffany's employees said that in his opinion the jewels purchased on Thursday brought 50 to 100 per cent beyond their intrinsic value. This was because of the historical value of the stones. Tiffany & Co. got the most valuable lot.

Vienna, May 15th.—Charlotte Wolter, the tragedy queen, celebrated to-night her fiftieth year on the stage by a jubilee performance in the Hofburg Theater. The Emperor, Crown Prince, and other dignitaries were present and the house was packed. The play was "Sappho," with Mme. Wolter in the title role. She was received with enthusiasm, and was overwhelmed with flowers. The Emperor gave her a diamond bracelet, and other gifts came from all parts of Austria and Germany. At the close of the play she made a touching speech of thanks to the Emperor and audience. She is 55 years old, but is still young looking.

Vienna, May 15th.—Great preparations are being made for the coming floral festival, and it is expected that over 4000 carriages will be in the procession.

Madrid, May 15th.—The river, Daro, running partly underground through Granada, has burst its banks and inundated the poorer suburbs of the city. The inhabitants have been ordered to abandon their houses, which are unsafe. Crops in the fields and much property have been destroyed. At Vega one woman has been killed, and several other persons have been injured.

London, May 15th.—After the Queen and Prince of Wales had taken tea at the Mansion House on Saturday, two gold tea-spoons were missed. They were probably taken as mementoes of the occasion by some of the attendants.

Paris, May 15th.—The *Journal des Debats* affirms the agreement between England and Turkey relative to Egypt. It includes the evacuation of Egypt by the British in three years.

London, May 21st.—A society writer thus welcomes the Sandwich islands Queen: "Far be it from us to discount the Queen of Hawaii's pleasure by calling to her mind unpleasant things, but let us remind her Majesty before she puts foot on our shores that the last Polynesian King and Queen who visited England died of measles soon after landing. As the measles are most fashionable now, Queen Kapiohale, perhaps, has not them to fear. What she must endeavor to avoid is rheumatism, which society is diligently cultivating now, as the most aristocratic affliction that can overtake man or woman."

# TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

## EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

### GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Chicago, April 27th.—The Times' Washington special says: The trouble about Captain Selfridge grows out of a personal quarrel. Some years ago there was some trouble between Admiral Chandler and Admiral Luce over the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, in which Luce was right and got the best of it, and Chandler believed that Selfridge helped Luce. Ever since then Chandler has been waiting for a chance to get even with Selfridge, and the shell accident furnished the occasion.

Secretary Whitney and the naval officers here are satisfied that Captain Selfridge took all proper precautions and is free from blame, but the Secretary wants to let the admiral down easily and is trying to vindicate the captain without too greatly affronting the dignity of the admiral. It has been suggested to him that a board of officers be appointed to investigate the accident, and this will probably be done.

A report of the board, acquitting Captain Selfridge, would wipe out the affront put on him, and it would be an indirect way of conveying to the admiral information that he should not let his personal feelings get the better of his official judgment.

Washington, May 4th.—It appears from a private letter to Captain Selfridge, at Washington, from the American Consul at Kobe, Japan, that the disaster which was made the occasion of suspending him without trial by sending him home is not viewed as an offense on his part by the Japanese themselves. The letter says: "The Governor of this district told me a few days ago that the affair was regarded as an accident, and that no one censured you, as you did not mean to hurt any one. The press of Japan has referred to it in the above light."

As soon as the accident occurred, Admiral Chandler suspended Selfridge and ordered him at once to Washington to report to Secretary Whitney. The removal was summary, no explanation being asked or inquiry made into the particulars. The navy regulations require that in all cases of accident a board of inquiry shall be convened at the scene of the accident, and an investigation made. Admiral Chandler explains his failure to do this by saying that there were not enough ranking officers at the station to constitute such a board, but the true reason seems to be on account of the bad blood between them, as junior officers can sit on a board of inquiry in the absence of ranking officers. These boards have no power to pass sentence, and can go no further than to ascertain all the facts.

Captain Selfridge has arrived in Washington, but is prevented by naval discipline from saying anything until the Secretary of the Navy has taken official action. He has, however, asked Secretary Whitney to reinstate him. Judge Advocate General Roney is making up the report on the case in the mean time. Since the return of Captain Selfridge, Admiral Chandler's report has come to hand, in which he accuses Captain Selfridge severely, accuses him of "culpable, criminal and willful negligence," and says that if the affair had happened in the jurisdiction of the United States Captain Selfridge would have been tried for manslaughter, if not a more serious charge. If Secretary Whitney refuses to reinstate Captain Selfridge the latter will demand a court of inquiry, which will be sent out from here, and will sit in Japan to take testimony.

St. Petersburg, April 26th.—The trial of nine men and three women, mostly young students, charged with complicity in the recent attempt to kill the Czar, commenced to-morrow, before the political law Senators. Even relatives of the accused will be excluded. The indictments drawn up by the Attorney-General are voluminous.

It is said that the Czar would have been killed on the 10th instant if he had taken his usual carriage drive. The plot leaked out through information given by the lady of the house where some of the students boarded. The women to be put on trial have been allowed to consult lawyers.

St. Petersburg, April 26th.—The trial of the prisoners implicated in the plot to kill the Czar has commenced. The court is strongly guarded. A Russian General is present to report the proceedings to the Czar. A painful impression was produced on the spectators in the outer hall as the accused entered the court. Their youth and high-bred air elicited much sympathy. Among the prisoners is a girl of striking beauty.

St. Petersburg, May 2nd.—One of the persons just convicted of plotting against the Czar is a student named Oulianoff, son of a high Russian official. During the trial he displayed the highest intelligence and maintained a most dignified bearing. Entering into a minute scientific dispute with Podoroff, a renowned chemist, he compelled the latter to acknowledge that the prisoner was in the right and he himself in the wrong. At the final sitting Oulianoff made a brilliant speech. He declared that neither he nor his companions feared death. He could imagine nothing more sublime than to die in an endeavor to deliver the unfortunate Russian people. Hundreds of young men would imitate them until the Czar would be compelled to change his despotic system. The prisoners, with one exception, are intelligent, gentlemanly, and of good families. One said he intended to murder the Czar with a revolver, but afterward thought that bombs would be better.

St. Petersburg, May 4th.—The Czar, Zarina and all the principal members of the imperial household depart on the 15th inst. for Novo-Tcherkassk, the capital of the Don Cossack country. The visit is to be made for

the purpose of witnessing the grand Don Cossack military parade and war game and to entertain the Don Cossack notables. Troops are already being dispatched to take a position along the line of the railway to be travelled by the imperial party, so that the entire route will be guarded.

Bucharest, May 3rd.—A Russian manifesto has been issued at Jassy asking the citizens not to take part in the fête to be held on the occasion of the royal visit. It is feared that Russian agents have fomented demonstrations against the King throughout.

St. Petersburg, May 4th.—The seven prisoners condemned to death for connection with the recent plot to assassinate the Czar are all men. The others, who were convicted of complicity in the plot, received various sentences to penal servitude, the most severe being twenty years. All the prisoners except student Oulianoff behaved quietly during the trial. It is possible that the Czar may mitigate some of the sentences.

Paris, April 26th.—A cabinet council was held to-day to consider the Schnaebele affair. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received a long dispatch from Herbert, French Ambassador at Berlin, describing an interview he had with Count Von Herbert Bismark, the German Foreign Minister, in relation to the arrest of Schnaebele.

Three per cent rentes are quoted at 79 francs and 60 centimes, a decline of 65 centimes from yesterday's closing prices.

London, April 26th.—The French Office has received advices from the British Embassy in Berlin saying that the German Government gives the assurance that the Schnaebele incident is not likely to lead to a prolonged difficulty.

The market for foreign securities closed flat, owing to the news from Paris, which was regarded as of a disturbing nature. American securities were flat, in general sympathy, and closed at the lowest prices of the day.

Berlin, April 27th.—The Schnaebele incident is on the verge of settlement. Although the German Government is able to place before Herbert, the French Ambassador, absolute evidence that Schnaebele has long been actively engaged in inciting conspiracy and acting as a spy in Alsace, and proof that he was arrested on German territory, it is reported in official circles that, to conciliate France, Germany will offer to release Schnaebele, on condition that he is removed from a frontier post. The papers make scant reference to the affair. The *Bourser Courier* advances the release of Schnaebele in deference to French feeling, even though there be abundant evidence that he was a spy and a traitor.

Paris, April 28th.—Negotiations between France and Germany concerning the arrest of Schnaebele are progressing favorably.

Herbette, the French Ambassador at Berlin, telegraphs that yesterday evening he had an interview with Count Bismark, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that the latter maintained that French territory was not violated when Schnaebele was arrested. Herbette adds, however, that Count Bismark states that Germany is inclined to admit that the arrest was irregular and contrary to the Franco-German Frontier Convention of 1877, and on this account will release Schnaebele when the letters alleged to be written by Gantsch are proved to be authentic. The dispatch adds that it is believed that the release of Schnaebele will take place to-day, or at the latest to-morrow, and that Herbette is to have another interview with Count Bismark during the day.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes dispatches from Berlin stating that the Schnaebele affair has been amicably settled between France and Germany.

Berlin, April 28th.—The *North German Gazette* semi-officially states that the Imperial Ministry has just furnished the Foreign Office the following facts relative to the Schnaebele affair: Klein, commercial agent of Strasbourg, and Grebort, a manufacturer of Schillingheim, were suspected of communicating to the French various plans of German fortresses and other treasonable intelligence, and were brought before a magistrate for preliminary examination. Their connection with the French police agent Hirscher was admitted. It was also shown that letters had been sent by them to Vincent, chief of the French Intelligence Department. It was further proved that Schnaebele had personal interviews with the accused and had written letters to them. Schnaebele was arrested on a warrant issued by the examining magistrate and executed by the police commissary deputed to assist the magistrate. It has been fully proved that the arrest was made on German soil. Schnaebele admits writing these particular letters and forwarding correspondence which the German authorities consider treasonable. This statement is not considered in the light of a threat, but is looked upon simply as an official justification of the arrest of Schnaebele.

Berlin, April 29th.—Prince Bismark has informed Herbette, the French Ambassador, that he will to-day submit for the Emperor's signature the order for the release of Schnaebele. It is understood that in the event of his liberation by Germany the French Government will discharge Schnaebele from the office of Special Commissary at Pagny-sur-Moselle.

The *National Gazette* mentions the existence of a rumor that Germany will soon declare martial law in Alsace-Lorraine.

Paris, April 29th.—It is expected that Schnaebele will be placed on the retired list when released by Germany.

2.30 p.m.—Three per cent rentes opened at 80 francs 27 centimes, a decline of 2 centimes from last evening's closing price, but have advanced to 80 francs 55 centimes on rumors that Schnaebele has been released by the German Government.

The Emperor William has signed an order for the release of Schnaebele. The latter has written his wife that he expects to return home to-morrow.

Paris, May 1st.—M. Schnaebele has returned to his home. The *Temps* and many other journals deprecate the idea of the public subscribing to present him with a diamond cross.

In an interview Schnaebele persisted that he drew off the German policeman Andran to French territory before he was arrested. He said that German detectives threatened to shoot him if he resisted. Schnaebele confirmed Gantsch's statement that he (the latter) was also arrested. Schnaebele was kept in absolute ignorance of everything while in prison. He was liberated at 9 p.m. during an exceptionally heavy thunderstorm which woke him from sleep. He refused to say anything about the German charges against him, but said that his arrest was illegal.

Gantsch accompanied Schnaebele on the train as far as Noviant, where, after an excited conversation, Gantsch was overheard to say "Upon my oath, you wrong me; I am innocent." To this Schnaebele shrugged his shoulders and uttered an expression of rage and contempt, burst into a loud laugh and exclaimed, as Gantsch stopped off, "He takes me for an idiot."

Paris, May 2nd.—Schnaebele's leave of absence from the office of Commissary at Pagny-sur-Moselle has been extended for two months. At the end of his leave he will be entitled to retire on a pension. He asserts that the German Commissary, Gantsch, pointed him out to the German detective who arrested him. The German official report of the affair says: A commissary named Tausch was intrusted with the task of arresting Schnaebele, and it is probable that the names of Tausch and Gantsch were unconsciously mixed by those who accused Gantsch of treachery to Schnaebele.

Berlin, May 2nd.—It is officially stated that Germany has no intention of proclaiming a state of siege in Alsace-Lorraine.

Paris, May 4th.—*Le Dix Neufieme Siecle* dismisses as fictitious the ostensible reasons given by the German press for General Waldersee's tour along the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine, and says: "Everything warrants us in thinking and saying that he is solely studying the best points of concentration for German troops in proximity to our eastern frontier. We are surprised that the German papers should seek to mislead us in regard to the object of his journey."

New York, May 4th.—The race for the America's cup will be sailed on September 27th and 29th, and if there be a tie it will be decided on October 1st. Commodore Smith of New York has received letters from the secretary of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, accepting, on behalf of the *Thistle*, all the conditions named by American committees, but asking that the exact date the race be fixed. Commodore Smith replied, fixing dates as above.

Paris, May 4th.—The French Government has decided to suppress the performance of "Lohengrin" in future in Paris if it continues to be accompanied by anti-German demonstrations. The Paris papers generally condemn the popular opposition to the opera. They say it is absurd to confound art with patriotism.

Lahore, May 3rd.—It is reported that troops of the Ameer of Afghanistan were recently routed near Jellalabad; that Khalat-i-Ghilzai has been captured; that Ghazni is surrounded and the insurgents threaten Candahar. It is also reported that in a second battle, near Aruf, Sekander Kahn and 400 men were killed. The insurgents suffered an equal loss. The Governor of Herat has sent another demand to the Ameer for reinforcements. He states that the Russians are advancing their posts and exciting the Afghans. Traders arriving at Herat report that the Russians have removed the pillars erected by the boundary commission.

Calcutta, May 3rd.—An Englishman confirms the defeat of the Ameer's troops. He says the insurgents now hold the Khyber Pass and the surrounding hills. He declares the Indian press has overrated the insurgent losses, all the Ghilzai attacks having resulted in more or less success.

Paris, May 3rd.—The suspects alleged to belong to the German army and carrying plans of forts have been arrested at Versailles. Another Prussian has been arrested at Beziers.

London, May 3d.—The Duke of Edinburgh has been guilty of a piece of senseless extravagance for which he ought to be sharply reprimanded by the Admiralty. An immense boom was recently constructed in the Malta dockyard by the duke's orders at a very considerable expense, and it was shipped on board the *Temeraire* for conveyance to Argosoli, as the duke had conceived the idea that it would be a fine thing to place this boom at the entrance of the harbor there, and then to test the powers of the *Polyphemos* by making her burst it.

Just as this crazy experiment was on the point of being tried, it was pointed out to the duke by some officers, who were more practical than himself, that if by any chance the *Polyphemos* did not cut the boom, clean in two, a fearful catastrophe would be the result. The

duke reluctantly abandoned the idea. The boom was one of the largest and most elaborate that has ever been seen, and it has now been returned to Malta, where presumably it will be sold for a trifle, being perfectly useless.

London, May 3rd.—It is highly probable that the Cambridge eight will go to America in the autumn to do battle against Harvard. Anyhow, a challenge from the latter university is now under consideration of the authorities and every effort will be made to accept it. It is, however, very unlikely that the best eight could all be available for so long a journey, and it would certainly seem more feasible to have the race a four-oared one, like the memorable contest between Oxford and Harvard on the Thames.

Halifax (Nova Scotia) May 3rd.—The steamer *John Knox*, Captain Brady, from Glasgow for Montreal, foundered in the channel of Newfoundland yesterday and all hands were lost.

Boston, May 4th.—The *Herald's* St. Johns (N. F.) special of May 3rd says: The first news reached here this afternoon of an appalling marine disaster that occurred at Southwest Channel Harbor to the eastward of Cape Pay, late on Saturday night. Shortly after midnight the inhabitants of the neighboring shore were aroused from their slumbers by the sound of a steamship's whistle. Hastening to the edge of the water they peered through the darkness, rain and fog, to locate the position of the steamer. Presently rockets were observed to shoot up in rapid succession. The vessel was only about 400 yards from the land, but a heavy gale and a tremendous sea prevented boats being sent to the rescue. Torches and tar barrels burned along the beach, and the bells sounded in order to give the imperiled people an idea of their position. But beyond this it was absolutely impossible to make any attempt to aid the vessel. Heartrending cries from those in distress were borne in on the gale.

About 2.30 o'clock the ship made a plunge and disappeared beneath the sea. The storm continued till daybreak, when it subsided sufficiently to allow boats to put off to the scene of the night's catastrophe. Plenty of wreckage was found floating about, from which the ill-fated steamer was found to be the *John Knox*, Captain Brady, from Glasgow bound to Quebec with a cargo of iron, liquors and bricks. The bodies of the captain and fifteen of the crew have been recovered, one of the latter being identified by a certificate of discharge found in his coat pocket as that of John McGuire. As the steamer had a crew of about thirty, there are over a dozen bodies still missing. The *John Knox* was an iron steamer of 1881 tons register, built at Jarrow in 1883. She was owned by Neil Millan of Glasgow.

London, May 3rd.—The Queen holds a strong opinion of the Colin Campbell case, and I hear that her Majesty declares that Lady Colin has been shamefully treated, and that she will be pleased to receive her at court. Her Majesty has very decidedly condemned the whole conduct of the Campbell family in respect to Lady Colin, and particularly blames the Duke of Argyll and Lord Colin.

Rome, May 2nd.—Cardinal Rampella has been appointed Secretary of State, Monsignor Agliardi Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Monsignor Batelli Papal Nuncio at Paris, Monsignor Galiberti Nuncio at Vienna, Monsignor Pietro Nuncio at Madrid and Monsignor Scilla Nuncio at Munich. These appointments will be confirmed at a consistory to be held on the 22d instant.

Liverpool, May 2nd.—A report is current here that important arrests are about to be made of dynamiters having dealing with America.

Dublin, May 2nd.—Notices have been posted in Michaelstown ordering the people to boycott the Countess of Kingston.

Sunkim, May 2nd.—Deserters report that Haendowa Arabs, assisted by other friendly tribes, have dislodged the Soudanese rebels from Kassala and have captured Osama Digna and Abu Garga.

Berlin, May 2nd.—Franz Lebach, a famous German portrait-painter, has been betrothed at Rome to the Countess Magdalena von Moltke, a distant relative of Marshal von Moltke.

Bordeaux, May 2nd.—Prince Jerome Bonaparte has had an attack of apoplexy and is in a dangerous condition.

New York, May 2nd.—The *Tribune's* Ottawa special says that the Canadian Pacific Railway needs, and is seeking, a more direct outlet in Boston admits of no doubt. Now that the Boston and Lowell road is about to be leased, with all its recently acquired properties, to the Boston and Maine, it is openly stated by railroad magnates here that it has been done at the instance of the Canadian Pacific, which is to obtain silent control of the entire Maine property. The price paid to the Boston and Maine is understood to be, for its share in the transaction, 8 per cent on the stock for the first five years, and 7 per cent thereafter so long as the lease will run, which is understood to be ninety-nine years.

While this would offer the Canadian people an outlet for Eastern transit, it will at the same time, it is expected, cut off the Grand Trunk, as the Boston and Maine will soon complete the lease of the Central Vermont, which will fall into the hands of the Pacific syndicate, thus compelling the Grand Trunk to make terms on all Western freight for Boston points.

Queensdown, May 1st.—Before sailing to-day on the *Umbria* for America, William O'Brien said in a speech: "I will speak in four principal Canadian cities—Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto. I have no information as to the intentions of the Canadian Government. The Canadians would not tolerate an attempt to refuse me fair play in pleading our people's cause. The warrant of arrest from Lord Lansdowne will be a more crushing condemnation than any could pass upon him. Lansdowne was selected as one of the landlords to carry out the first eviction under the 'plan of the campaign,' because he was supposed to be beyond the range of Irish public opinion. I propose to show that even at so great a distance no man is nowadays exempt from responsibility for cruel sufferings inflicted upon his poor tenants."

London, May 1st.—Lord Dufferin, replying to a petition from his tenants for a reduction of rents, promises to consider the petition favorably if they experience another bad season.

London, May 1st.—Advices received here say that the Governor of the Soloo islands and a force of 900 Europeans and native troops, aided by Spanish ships, attacked several thousand native rebels at Maibug and took many prisoners. A large number of guns also fell into the hands of the Spanish. Maibug was burned after being looted, and only the Chinese were spared. There were heavy losses on both sides. The native chiefs have fully submitted.

London, May 1st.—During the past week 2618 emigrants left Queensdown for America. The total for the month of April is 11,854 against 6556 for April of last year.

Rome, May 1st.—Advices from Massowah state that General Saletta, the Italian commander there, has proclaimed a land and sea blockade.

London, May 1st.—The death is announced of Athanasie Leon Gosselin, the distinguished French surgeon.

New York, May 2nd.—The *Tribune's* Boston special says: The mast for General Paine's new steel sloop is nearly finished, and measures eighty-six feet from the heel to the top of the head. The diameter of the mast is nineteen inches. The stick is made of Oregon pine and is very clear. It is three feet longer than the *Mayflower*. The boom is eighty-two feet long and its diameter is fourteen inches. This is longer than the boom of the *Mayflower* by two feet.

London, April 29th.—Seventy yachts have been entered for the jubilee race, and it is probable that more will be added to the list of competitors before the entries close, on June 7th.

Paris, April 29th.—The *Soleil* says: Some German disarmed Russian sentinels who tried to prevent the Germans from crossing the Silesian frontier.

St. Petersburg, April 29th.—The subscriptions for the new Government loan have reached 2,000,000 roubles, of which sum 5 per cent will be allotted.

London, April 29th.—In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Harrowby asked for information respecting the decision of the Government on the proposals of the Canadian Government to establish a line of mail steamers between Vancouver City and China. The Earl of Onslow, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, replied that the committee to which the matter was referred had declined to recommend a subsidy of £10,000 for the proposed service of a steamer every three weeks.

In the Commons the member from South Roscommon, Liberal, moved that the Crimes Act should not be retro-active.

Mr. Henly, in supporting the motion, said he would advise his countrymen to refuse to answer summonses under the clause, if the act were made retro-active, and the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General both spoke in opposition to the amendment. They said the bill was only intended to detract and punish crime.

Sir Henry James, Liberal Unionist, suggested that the words be inserted stating that inquiries into past offenses shall be limited to the cases of felony and misdemeanor.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, congratulated the Government upon the assistance it was receiving from one of its principle supporters.

At a meeting of Parnellite members of Parliament to-day it was decided to cancel all engagements likely to interfere with Parliamentary work, in order that members may devote their exclusive attention to their legislative duties.

Colonel Hughes-Hallet showed W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) through the House of Commons to-night. The scout was much interested in the proceedings and conversed with several members.

Vienna, April 29th.—The *Tagblatt* says: The Vatican favors the following conditions for a reconciliation with the Quirinal: First, the Pope will advise the royal archbishop and ducal families of Naples, Tuscany and Modena to renounce all claims to sovereignty in favor of the Holy See. Second, the Pope will crown Humbert King, granting him and his Catholic descendants territory alone in Italy. Third, the King will govern the whole kingdom with full temporal rights, but will acknowledge the Pope as suzerain and pledge himself to rule according to the dictates of the Church. Fourth—The King will reside at Rome. Fifth—Territory, including Leonine City and part of the Tiber shore, will be allotted permanently to the Pope, with absolute ruling and proprietary right. Sixth—A special convention will be concluded, fixing the amount Italy shall pay to maintain the Papal household.

London, April 30th.—It is clear that if Lord Salisbury is so disposed he may be transformed from a marquis into a duke. The Queen is believed to have delicately hinted that it would gratify her if he accepted the step forward in the peerage. This would involve a change in the Cabinet and the possible return to it of Churchill.

London, April 30th.—Englishmen are beginning to anticipate trouble for the native princes in India. Some time ago Duple Singh, the noted conspirator against the power of England in India, left Paris and went to Russia, where he remained for a short time. He was then commissioned by the Russian Government to take a secret expedition to Central Asia. It is he who was responsible for all the insurrection and rebellion on the Afghan frontier. It is said that he has been through most of the disaffected portions of India, so as to organize a rebellion which will break out in the event of any general European war, which would distract the attention of England from her colonial possessions. The situation of England is not considered at all gratifying by any of her clearest-headed public men. They see this

disaffection growing in their Asiatic possessions. They are conscious in the event of any general war, that Irish advocates of independence would at once become aggressive. The army and navy of Great Britain are to-day on a peace footing, and nothing but the pressure of imminent war would persuade England to put them on a better footing. I notice that in the account given here by the papers of the naval display to be made during the Jubilee that the Naval Secretary had not enough men at his disposal to properly man the vessels that are to take part in this display.

Lord Dufferin, one of the most skillful and successful of English diplomats, now in Persia, is meeting the intrigues of Russian diplomats to the best of his skill. He has recently presented the Persian monarch an elephant with handsome silver trappings, costing the Foreign Department £6000. This magnificent present has given the English Minister the warm friendship of the Shah. Lord Dufferin proposes to follow up this policy by making handsome presents to all the disaffected princes. This policy does not, apparently, prevail in India, where the leading rajahs, instead of being given presents, have been commanded to make a subscription to the begging fund of the Imperial Institute.

Meanwhile the English are in trouble in Egypt. The flogging of some Arabs at Cairo on account of the alleged indignity to English officers is now being investigated by the Sultan of Turkey through a commission. It appears that flogging is abolished by law and so are trials by court martial, during times of peace. The whole thing was a tremendous violation of law and it may result in England being ultimately driven out of Egypt, so great is the feeling upon the subject.

London, April 30th.—Society in Rome has been startled by the appearance of a new beauty, the Duchess Savarato di Zoagli, wife of the new Peruvian Minister to the Quirinal. She is a Peruvian by birth, but has spent most of her life in Paris. Queen Margaret has taken her up, so that her social triumph is assured.

London, April 30th.—The meeting of the Liberal Unionists called for to-day to consider certain proposed amendments to the Irish Crimes Act Amendment bill, assembled at the city residence of the Marquis of Hartington to-day. The meeting was very stormy, owing to the divergence in opinion among the attendants as to many of the details of the bill. Several of the gentlemen present left the meeting before its conclusion.

New York, May 1st.—Salvador de Mendonca, Consul-General of Brazil, writes to the *Tribune* that the cable dispatch of April 27th, reporting the serious illness of Dom Pedro, was not correct. He adds: "I have just received official cable advice from Rio that his Majesty is now convalescent from his illness of last month."

Vienna, April 30th.—A committee of the Austrian Herrenhaus, after prolonged debate on a motion by Schmeling on the use of other languages than German in official documents, has approved the resolution of the Centerists that the use of other languages is nullified. At the same time the committee recommends that the Government maintain a language in which all documents relating to the administration of the law courts shall be written.

An art exhibition will be held at Vienna in 1888 to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's accession to the throne. It is intended to show the development of art in the Austrian domain during the Emperor's reign. A committee of Vienna artists will have charge of the exhibition.

London, April 30th.—The Italian Government denies the report received at Cairo from Massowah to the effect that a battle had been fought between a large body of Abyssinians and a force of Italians which was advancing on Kerit. An official denial is also given to the statement that the Government, having received alarming intelligence from Massowah, has ordered three battalions to reinforce the garrison there.

Paris, April 30th.—The Vatican has notified France that General Boulanger's military law, which refuses exemption from military service to youths or men studying for the priesthood, is an infringement of the concordat, and has demanded its withdrawal.

Athens, April 30th.—A court-martial has sentenced to death three officers for treachery in having surrendered to the Turks during a recent frontier skirmish, and has acquitted five others who were charged with the same offense.

Constantinople, April, 30th.—Disturbances against the authority of the Porte on the island of Crete have been renewed by the Greek inhabitants.

London, April 28th.—A dispatch from Pesth, the capital of Western Austria, says: A hurricane swept the northeast coast on the 22nd inst. The pearl-fishing fleet, numbering 400 boats, was destroyed and 550 persons perished.

New York, April 28th.—Three hundred thousand dollars is the estimated damage done by a fire here to-night. The building was situated on the corner of Canal and Baxter streets and was of brick and six stories high. The interior was mostly of wood and it was stored with much inflammable material, which burned so fiercely that the numerous streams of water thrown on it made little impression and the firemen devoted their attention to preventing the fire from spreading. It was midnight before the flames were extinguished.

Yarmouth (N. H.), April 28th.—The people living about the neighboring islands and the mainland have passed forty-eight hours of terrible anxiety. These islands are great lobster-fishing grounds. On Sunday afternoon there was a gale and the men were unable to go out to the traps. Toward 5 o'clock the wind died out and the boats put out by scores to take in the lobsters. They had just about time to get to the traps when the gale came up with increased violence and blew with wild fury all night. Return was impossible, and their families on shore spent an awful night listening to the shrieking of the winds and the roar of the breakers.

When morning came nothing was to be seen of the fishermen's boats, and it seemed as if they had all been lost. It was not until this morning, when several steamers and schooners arrived, that any definite information as to the fate of the men could be obtained. Albert Harris of Little River is known to have been drowned, and his brother Frederick, George and Gordon Hamilton, C. Macleod and another man, name unknown, are believed to have been drowned, as their boats have been found bottom up. Many marvelous escapes are reported.

New York, April 29th.—The *Tribune's* Boston special of the 28th says: Rarely is greater heroism and unselfishness witnessed than was shown last evening by a freight conductor on the Boston and Albany road, near East Brookfield. A freight train left Springfield in the afternoon in charge of Conductor James Deblais. At South Spencer, while going up a heavy grade, the train broke apart. When the train hands discovered the mishap, the locomotive was reversed and the forward portion of the train backed after the runaway cars. Conductor Deblais was very anxious to stop the cars, for he knew that if they were not checked before reaching East Brookfield they would be in collision with a passenger train at that point and probably cause much loss of life. After a chase of a hundred yards the forward part of the train came within a few feet of the other portion. Conductor Deblais mounted the top of the rear car of the forward portion and prepared to jump to the other part. He knew that in order to stop and control the runaway cars it would be necessary for some one to jump to the runaway cars before they met and gradually to check the speed of both sections. Deblais resolved to make the leap. A minute later he made the effort, but the distance was too great and he fell between the cars. His body lay across the track and the locomotive and cars of the forward portion of the train passed over him. The unfortunate man was literally cut to pieces. When the wild cars came in sight of East Brookfield, Stationmaster James Corcoran, with great presence of mind, turned the switch and let the cars on the south siding and they were thrown from the track into the river meadows.

London, April, 29th.—Next Sunday's issue of the *Tablet* will contain a special article by Cardinal Manning, in which he will contend that unless the rights of labor can be denied, the liberty of organization to protect them and the freedom founded upon them cannot be denied. Toward the end of the last century, the cardinal says, the doctrine of political economy, under the plea of free contracts, broke up the old relations between the employer and the employed, and the conflict between capital and labor then became perpetual. The power of capital is all but irresistible for the poor who have to labor for the bread of life. Hunger lays the necessity upon them of laboring for the sake of their homes and themselves.

When the law ceased to intervene organization for mutual defence straightway arose. The Knights of Labor and British trades unions represent the rights of labor and the rights of association for its defense. The conflict between capital and labor is most unequal. Freedom of contract, on which political economy glorifies itself, hardly exists. It is simply the church's office to protect the poor and to protect their labor, which has built up to the human commonwealth.

London, April 28th.—In the Commons to-night a motion offered on the 26th inst., by Robert J. Reid, Liberal, that the House decline to proceed with any measure directed against tenants combining for relief until a full measure for their relief from excessive rents was presented in Parliament, was rejected—341 to 240.

A motion that the House go into Committee on the Crimes bill was adopted.

Parnell, who was expected to return from London to-day, was suffering from a cold and was confined to his house.

Manrice and Timothy Healy placed seventy-nine additional amendments to the first clause of the bill.

London, April 28th.—A dispatch from Cairo says: A skirmish has taken place at Sarras between a body of Arabs and a force of Egyptians under command of Major Chermesse. The Arabs lost 200 in killed and wounded. The Egyptians had forty wounded.

Rome, April 28th.—The Pope has sent a telegram to Emperor William and Prince Bismarck, thanking them for their support of the new Prussian Ecclesiastical Bill. The despatch adds that his Holiness desires the prosperity of Germany and the whole Catholic Church.

London, April 28th.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Chronicle* says: Rev. Dr. McGlynn of New York has again informed the Vatican that he refuses to come to Rome.

London, April 28th.—The bills of Watson, Medill & Co., corn, flour and seed factors, have been returned protested. Liabilities, £100,000.

London, April 28th.—Advices from Soutari, Albania, state that the Miridites have killed seven Turkish soldiers for interfering with the tomb of a noted leader.

New York, April 28th.—Colonel William H. Gilder has been in the city a couple of days. He is resting and making ready for another trip towards the north pole. He is trying to secure a passage northward on some whaling schooner. He is determined to get to the north pole this time or not come back.

London, April 26th.—When a motion was made in the House of Commons this evening to go into committee on the Coercion bill, Robert T. Reid, Liberal member from Danfrees, moved that the House decline to proceed with any measure directed against tenants coming for relief until a full measure for their relief from excessive rents was presented in Parliament. Right hon. George Shaw Lefevre, Liberal member from Central Bradford, seconded Reid's motion.

Glasgow, April 26th.—The *Thistle* was put into the water this morning at the yard of Henderson & Son, at Partick, and immediately hauled to the wharf, which is guarded to prevent any but workmen approaching her. Her spars will be put into her there. The only spectators besides the workmen were James and Henry Bell, George Watson (the designer), and about ten intimate personal friends and members of the syndicate that furnished the money to build her. After being lowered into the water a steamer belonging to the Bells towed her to her place in the dock.

In order to prevent curious eyes from seeing her form, pieces of scantling were fastened athwartships to her keel and over, under and about her sides. Canvas was stretched over this, making her look like a huge box. Once in the water, this was torn away, except about the water line, where she is still boxed in from stem to stern. It is utterly impossible that any but those who could be trusted not to reveal what they saw could gain any idea of her shape.

From a person to be depended upon it has been learned that the *Thistle's* body is as nearly like that of the *Mayflower* as the difference in beam will permit. Her draught of water amidships, from the rabbit line to the water line, is very nearly nine and a

half feet. The rest of her draught is all keel, which at the rabbit line is one foot nine inches wide, and at the bottom eleven inches. Her sternpost has much less rake than that of the *Galatea* or the *Genesta*. Her greatest width is about fifteen feet. The midship section is built very light and buoyant, indicating tremendous sail-carrying power.

London, April 26th.—It is satisfactory to see that in the matter of speed some of our new ships are doing all that can be desired. The belted cruiser *Orlando* at her trial last week exceeded nineteen knots over a measured mile, which is the highest speed ever attained by an English man-of-war. The *Orlando's* engines attained a horse-power of 8,992.494, which is above the contract. The handiness of the ship is as satisfactory as her speed, for she made a circle of 480 yards in three minutes, which, for a vessel 300 feet in length, is also the best on record.

Ottawa (Ont.), April 26th.—It is announced as probable that the Government will shortly totally prohibit the importation of cattle from Great Britain for the period of a year at least, in consequence of the danger of the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia into this country. The wisdom and necessity of this step is understood to have been admitted by the veterinary inspectors of the Imperial Government.

London, April 26th.—The first spring meeting at Newmarket opened to-day, the Prince of Wales' handicap being won by Douglas Bairds four-year-old colt St. Michael, Sir G. Chetwynd's four-year-old gelding Plantagenet second and Lord Londonderry's six-year-old Cambusmore third. There were no other starters. St. Michael won by a length.

Sofia, April 26th.—A fresh Zankoffist pro-Russian conspiracy has been discovered here. Several men, who formerly were officers in the Bulgarian army have been arrested for active participation in the new movement.

London, April 26th.—Dr. Parker has received so many letters urging him against going to Brooklyn in June to conduct the memorial services in memory of the late Henry Ward Beecher, owing to fears that the heat may then be excessive, that he has resolved to postpone his visit until October.

Quebec, April 26th.—Advices from the valley of St. Maurice state that a disease known as black fever, accompanied by diphtheria, is making terrible ravages among the people at Mount Caribou. The family of a French settler named Antoine Vongow has been almost destroyed, eight deaths having taken place.

London, April 26th.—Lord Lyons will continue to hold the Paris Embassy for another two years. The Queen is most anxious that he should retain this important post.

London, April 27th.—The customs officers throughout Great Britain and Ireland have received stringent orders to search all vessels arriving from America, China and the East, the Government having been warned that explosives have been sent from San Francisco to ports in the East to be transhipped to England.

London, April 27th.—The mail steamer *Finland*, from Table Bay for Mauritius, has foundered. All the mail matter and every body on board was saved.

Berne, April 27th.—The Swiss State Council has ratified the Literary Copyright Convention with the United States.

Dublin, April 27th.—In a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, explaining the delay in his departure for Canada, William O'Brien says: "It only remains to convince Lord Lansdowne that he has presumed upon Irish Canadian opinion as grossly as he has mistaken the delay in Kildare and my own departure. I am heartily glad of that delay. It has enabled us to show that we have exhausted every effort to bring about an honorable peace. It has served to illustrate once more the memorable cruelty and heartlessness of Irish landlordism, ever cowardly enough to whine for terms when squarely faced, ever cunning and wicked enough to violate these terms immediately the moment repudiation seems safe. Irish-Canadian statesmen will also derive useful light as to the base use to which their unlovely declarations have been put when they learn that an agreement which would have rekindled every hearth in Luggnagurran on honorable conditions was cast to the winds on the very morrow of their innocent and uninformed utterances. I shall appeal to the honest masses of our race and of every race in Canada to choose sides between Lord Lansdowne and the peaceful tenantry whom he seeks to exterminate by a system of clearance as odiously unjust and inhuman as those which filled the peat-houses of the St. Lawrence with dying Irish victims in the days of the great famine."

New York, April 28th.—The *Tribune's* Ottawa special of April 27th says: This afternoon, in the House, Welch, member for Prince Edward's Island, in the course of a debate, told the Government that unless the promises made by the union of the provinces be maintained to the very letter, his province would withdraw from the confederation. He did not threaten secession, but simply pointed out what was the sure outcome of the great feeling of unrest now prevailing there. He said that the confederation was a curse to Prince Edward's Island, and a shame generally. His province paid out \$800,000 per annum, and received back in every shape only about \$400,000. If let alone and independent of the confederation, it would be one of the most prosperous communities not only in Canada, but in the world.

London, May 3rd.—A correspondent of the *St. James' Gazette* has been stimulated by the startling revelation of the Lacey case to investigate the military pension list. On three consecutive pages of the list are to be found the names of a dozen officers who were retired on half pay between 1814 and 1820, and none of these individuals were young when they quitted the service. There are also several ladies who are now drawing pensions which were granted to them between seventy and eighty years ago.

London, May 3rd.—I understand that the projected biography of Delane, about which there has been so much fuss, will not be published. The fact is that a life of Delane would be a secret history of the *Times* during its most brilliant period, and the principal proprietor of that journal is strongly averse to any to any revelation. Delane left a rich mass of correspondence of the highest interest and importance, but I suspect that the bulk of it has been destroyed.

# TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

## EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

### GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS!

London, May 13th.—In the Commons, Healey, in order to meet the case of Ulster, moved an amendment to the Crimes bill, that the inquiry must be directed into the cause of a crime, whether in a proclaimed district or not, upon sworn information by the injured party.

Holmes, Attorney-General for Ireland, repudiated the amendment as unnecessary.

Healy challenged Holmes to name a single instance of an Orangeman having been hanged for the murder of a Catholic.

Holmes said he was glad of the opportunity afforded him to explain his reason for saying the blood of Griffin would be on the head of Earl Spencer. Earl Spencer knew that rival Nationalist and Orange meetings were announced to be held in Dromore on the same day and that they ought to be prohibited. Therefore he (Holmes) maintained the expression was justifiable.

Sir William Harcourt reproached Holmes with reiterating an expression intended to inflame party passions.

Balfour said the last speaker need not fear the example of Holmes would have any injurious effect on the gentlemen below the gangway, and asked whether the opposition would support an amendment extending to the unproclaimed district the operation of the clause which they were now opposing, word by word.

Gladstone said he marveled at Balfour wishing a peaceful close of the discussion, after doing everything he could to exasperate the opposition. He heard Holmes' speech with the greatest regret. It appeared to him Holmes said one thing in Parliament and another thing in Ireland.

The chairman, interrupting, said: "The discussion is traveling wide of the subject. I think the matter should drop."

Gladstone resumed his seat after expressing regret that Balfour had chosen to prolong the discussion. The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Lockwood (Liberal) moved an amendment with the object of limiting the operation of the clause to the most serious offenses.

Attorney-General Webster said the Government was unable to accept the amendment. If any one offense was worse than another, against which the clause was directed, it was conspiracy to boycott.

T. P. O'Connor said that the Government had at last let the cat out of the bag in admitting that the most stringent powers in the bill had for their object the suppression of boycotting.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 257 to 170.

London, May 13th.—Parnell's health has become worse since yesterday. By his physician's advice he proceeds at once to Bournemouth, where he will remain until Tuesday, when he expects to be able to attend Parliament.

London, May 13th.—The Times has resumed the publication of its regular articles intended to show connection between Parnellism and crime. The articles are entitled "Behind the Scenes in America." The information is the result of an inquiry which the Times says it instituted last summer into the relations between American Fenians and Parnellites, and purports to include a number of the secret records of the Clan-na-Gael Society, obtained through a schism in the Society and quarrels among its leaders. Among the documents published are what is alleged to be copies of the constitution of the society, lists of its officers at various epochs, letters from its past and present leaders, secret circulars and reports of the society's convention.

The Times says its inquiries are not yet complete, for the reason the society has been reorganized, so that its system of working has become seemingly an impenetrable mystery.

Commenting on the present revelations, the Times says: It is impossible to doubt that the policy of the Parnellites, and therefore Mr. Gladstone is ultimately dictated by the heads of the society and by Patrick Ford.

Berlin, May 12th.—Three directors of the glassworks at Vollerstal have been expelled. They are accused of belonging to the French reserves and drilling their fellow-workmen.

The new German Liberals are forming an anti-corn law league. They purpose to publish a paper, organize meetings and provoke agitation throughout the country.

Count Herbert Bismarck, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, has started for Dublin, where he will be the guest of the Lord-Lieutenant.

St. Petersburg, May 13th.—It is rumored that Herr Bleichroder, agent on behalf of three large banking firms in Berlin and four in St. Petersburg, has concluded an extensive arrangement for converting the present outstanding Russian loans into new issues, with a view of raising Russian credit abroad.

Although the Russian Government has treated Sir West Ridgway, Chief of the British Commission of the Afghanistan frontier dispute, with the utmost courtesy since his arrival, he refuses to abate any of its claims.

London, May 13th.—A dispatch from Odessa says that the Bankruptcy Court is blocked with insolvency cases of old established and hitherto flourishing concerns. Many commercial men would welcome war as infinitely preferable to the present depression.

The military cable in the bay of Sebastopol has been cut in several places, and portions of it have been stolen. Only high military officials were supposed to know of the existence of the cable.

Rome, May 13th.—The Pope will, it is announced, communicate at once with Archbishop Corrigan regarding Dr. McGlynn. His Holiness it is stated will in the communication approve of the archbishop's conduct toward Dr. McGlynn and chares his grace to warn the priest that if he does not present himself before the supreme ecclesiastical authority at Rome within forty days he will be formally excommunicated.

Pittsburg (Pa.), May 13th.—Dr. McGlynn delivered a lecture in this city last evening. In an interview he said he had not spoken disrespectfully of the Pope when he referred to the old gentleman at Rome having heard from an old gentleman in America. He meant Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, and Bishop Gilmore of Cleveland, respectively, and he thought he had treated them very considerably when he called them old gentlemen.

Munich, May 13th.—Another tragedy has just been enacted at Lake Starborg. Two young ladies of Munich, the Baroness Anna and Baroness Louise of Guttenberg, rowed out in a boat to the spot where King Ludwig of Bavaria met his death and deliberately threw themselves into the water and were drowned. The next morning the boat was missed and a search made, when the bodies were found lying in the soft clay, clasped in each other's arms. Both were pretty, rich and cultured. They had been suffering from melancholia ever since the King's death.

Cairo, May 13th.—In the new convention between the Porte and Great Britain it is agreed that the period of British occupation in Egypt will be not less than two and not more than five years.

London, May 13th.—Two thousand engineers and artisans at Bolton, Lancashire, strike to-morrow for an increase of 2 shillings in wages. Ten thousand workmen are involved.

Toulon, May 13th.—The trial of the new melaite shell failed to pierce the ironclad *Belliqueuse*.

London, May 13th.—Carvalho Bros. & Co., West India merchants, have failed.

New York, May 13th.—The Pacific Mail directors met yesterday and ordered that transfer books be closed on May 18th for the election on May 25th. The directors expressed their willingness to make all changes in policy desired by Henry Hart, but no action was taken in regard to preparing a ticket to be voted on at the election.

London, May 12.—The new yacht *Thistle* started on her opening cruise yesterday afternoon, and the event aroused considerable interest in boating circles on the Clyde. Between 2 and 3 o'clock she rounded Noddle point, moving very smartly before a safe wind and appearing to the critics on the shore very handy and quick in stays. The general opinion is that her behavior is admirable. She is commanded by Captain Bosc of Gonrock.

Berlin, May 12th.—The Russian Government has declared that all merchants in Posen having commercial intercourse beyond the Russian frontier must pay taxes of the Russian merchants' guild and obtain a license from the Russian Minister to trade. The semi-official press, commenting on this and the new Russian duties on metals, displays great indignation. The *Cologne Gazette* says: This course constitutes a crushing blow to German industry and is also a blow in the face to the previous Russian policy and the policy of its present official leaders. It shows that the Katkoff, not the De Giers party commands the real power. Such measures can only have the object of affecting the political attitude of the country against which they are directed.

The increase in the Russian duties on imports recently put in force has had the effect of bringing the German Government to the decision to increase German duties on cereals from 3 to 6 marks as a reprisal. Advice from Black sea ports state that the grain-shipping trade is in a feverish state of activity. Exporters are rushing cargoes to Germany in order to glut the markets before the new grain tariff can be put in operation.

Paris, May 12th.—The Government has closed the velocipede factory at Marignville, near Lanerville, the property of a German named Schmeitz, who employed men belonging to the German Imperial army. The incident is supposed to be a prelude to other reprisals against the Germans.

Le France denounces M. Laboulaye, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, for retaining a Prussian in his service as chauffeur.

Vienna, May 12th.—The report is current here that the Russian Minister at Teheran is trying to induce the Persian Government to liberate Ayoub Khan, for whose safe-keeping England pays a subsidy.

Paris, May 12th.—Jean Baptiste Joseph Diendonne Boussinault, member of the Institute, is dead, aged 85 years.

Paris, May 12th.—Herbert, the French Ambassador to Germany, returns to Berlin Saturday.

Paris, May 12th.—The action of the Budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies in declining to accept the proposals made by Premier Goblet to reduce the Government estimates by 13,000,000 francs, on the ground that still greater economy is demanded is now believed to constitute the cause of a complete rupture which may occur between the Cabinet and the committee. The whole matter will be referred to the Chamber of Deputies for its action. The newspapers regard a Cabinet crisis as quite possible.

Santiago de Cuba, May 12th.—The British Special Commissioner has been recalled here direct from Port-au-Prince. The Anglo-Haitian question has been settled on the basis foreshadowed some time ago. President Salomon paid in cash and gave bonds to the British Commissioner an amount of \$250,000. It is claimed that President Salomon not only paid the money willingly, but expressed himself wholly satisfied with the amicable settlement of the claim.

Rome, May 12th.—Cardinal Simoni, charged by the Pope to examine the situation in Ireland, recommends the Pope to advise the Irish bishops to adhere vigorously to the course decided upon by a former council of bishops at Rome, namely, that the clergy abstain from associating themselves with the agitators.

Ottawa, May 12th.—Sir John Macdonald says he knows nothing of any proposal to suspend the operations of the fisheries protection fleet. No answer has yet been received from the United States Government to Lord Salisbury's alternative proposals for a mixed commission to settle the fisheries question.

London, May 12th.—The Duke of Marlborough has filed a petition in the Bankruptcy Court against Lord Colin Campbell to recover the costs incurred by the Duke in defending himself as correspondent in the suit for divorce brought by Campbell against his wife, and decided in the lady's favor.

Berlin, May 12th.—The editor of the *Freisinnige Zeitung* has been sentenced to imprisonment for one month for libeling Princes Bismarck's political character.

Dublin, May 11th.—Last night Mrs. Michael Davitt sang at a large concert in aid of the School of St. Agatha's Church. She sang Gounod's "Ave Maria" and "Wearing of the Green," and gave for encores "O'Donnell Aboe" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." Her soprano voice is clear and sympathetic, and her singing was received with enthusiasm by the people.

London, May 11th.—Gladstone was present at luncheon to-day given to forty Non-conformist Ministers at the residence of Dr. Parker, of the City Temple. He made an address an hour in length, the subject of the whole discourse being Ireland. He said there had never been any reason for charging the Parnellites with complicity in the Irish crimes of six years ago. While Prime Minister he had denounced the Parnellites as dangerous. That was totally different to charging them with crime.

London, May 11th.—Alarming rumors are in circulation in the lobby of the House of Commons this afternoon in regard to Parnell's health. One of these rumors is to the effect that Parnell is dead. Justice McCarthy asserts, however, that he has seen a telegram dated to-day from Parnell, stating that he would be in London to-morrow.

Parnell left Avondale to-day, and will arrive in London to-morrow morning. He sent a telegram saying his health has improved, and he expects to be present in Parliament to-morrow.

Simla, May 11th.—The Ameer's troops and the Ghilzais are standing on the defensive. The Ameer is sending reinforcements from Candahar and Cabul to renew the attack upon the insurgents.

Bombay, May 11th.—It is reported that many of the Ameer's troops are deserting to the insurgents. In a recent battle, which lasted two days, 700 were killed. The particulars are not yet received.

Melbourne, May 11th.—A disastrous collision occurred to-day on the Brighton railway. The killed and injured number fourteen. Later advices show that the engine, stoker and three passengers were killed and fifty others injured, some fatally.

London, May 11th.—It is reported that the Government, acting on information from secret agents in New York, have sent the cutters *Oswell* and *Carrigill* to Ireland to watch for the arrival of an American vessel with a cargo of arms and explosives.

Dublin, May 11th.—At Leitrim twenty tenants who adopted the plan of campaign and were evicted, have been admitted to the "ward of honor" in the workhouse.

Paris, May 10th.—The Temps says: An agreement has been made between Salisbury and Flourens defining the sphere of action of England and France in East Africa. England recognizes the rights of France over the Obock territory and the Gulf of Tadjourah, and cedes the island of Mahab to France. The frontier of the French territory extends from Cape Djibouti to Harrah. France admits the authority of England over the territories east of Cape Djibouti.

Halifax, May 10th.—The American schooner *Clara J. Friend*, which put in here yesterday, from the Western banks, applied to the customs authorities for permission to buy a quantity of provisions. Consul-General Phelan telegraphed to the Minister of Customs, who replied that no American vessel could purchase provisions in a Canadian port under the provisions of the Treaty of 1818 now in force.

London, May 10th.—The Times announces that the Government has sanctioned the Newfoundland Bait bill. The law will come into operation in 1888.

Ottawa (Ont.), May 10th.—It is reported that instructions have been forwarded to the fisheries cruisers to remain in port until further orders are received.

Vienna, May 10th.—The strife between the Germans and the Czechs continues. Violent scenes occurred to-day in the Unterhaus between the German and Czech deputies. Professor Masan was hooted at the University, and fierce street fights took place at Prague between German students and a Czech mob.

Paris, May 10th.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day General Bouranger, Minister of War, submitted his bill for an experimental mobilization of the army in October. The Chamber, however, decided that the Sugar-tax bill must precede the Military bill.

The Chamber of Deputies agreed to the sugar tax of 10 francs per 100 kilogrammes on all sugars. General Boulanger's Mobilization bill provides for a credit of 50,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of the experiment. The maximum time for mobilization is fixed at ten days.

Paris, May 10th.—In relation to a dispatch from Berlin stating that experiments showed that melinite decomposed if kept long, and is, therefore, of no use for war purposes, the Government asserts that the substance experimented within Berlin was not melinite, and base their assertion on the fact that melinite is unknown in Germany.

London, May 10th.—A congress of English-speaking Roman Catholics will meet in London shortly to discuss religious progress, labour and capital, temperance and other subjects. It is expected that the American prelates will attend. Cardinal Manning is the leading spirit of the movement.

Paris, May 10th.—M. Lamarcaux, manager of the Odeon Theater, in which "Lohegrin" was produced recently, but which was withdrawn owing to opposition by the people to German works, has entered suit against the newspapers *La France* to recover 50,000 francs damages for an attack made upon the opera.

Madrid, May 10th.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs informed Congress to-day that a commercial treaty between the West Indies and the United States would be arranged. The Government is not inclined to enter upon a tariff war.

Montreal, May 10th.—Copeland & McLaren, importers of pig-iron, etc., have suspended payment. No statement has been prepared, but the firm place their liabilities, direct and indirect, at about \$235,000.

Vienna, May 10th.—Count Zichy writes in favor of Hungary entering the French exhibition as an expression of thanks to that nation for the cause of liberty which originated in France and which has largely benefited Hungary.

Brussels, May 10th.—The Chamber of Deputies has approved the bill imposing import duties on cattle and meat.

London, May 10th.—The annual trade returns of India are published as follows: Value of imports during the year, £73,860,000, against £71,130,000 in the previous year. Exports, £90,200,000, against £84,980,000 in the previous year. Revenue derived from import duties £2,490,000, against £2,250,000 during the previous year. Revenue from export duties, £700,000, against £740,000 during the previous year.

Brussels, May 10th.—The bill fixing the duty on imported cattle was passed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, with amendments exempting cattle intended for re-exportation.

London, May 10th.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says: The Leipzig Supreme Court has prepared an indictment against the persons arrested for connection with the case in which the French Commissary Schnaebele was implicated, and the trial will begin a fortnight hence. The indictment covers all the evidence in detail collected during several months past, and it is as much against France as it is against the prisoners.

Berlin, May 10th.—The Emperor William's physicians have advised him not to go to Gastein this year.

Vienna, May 9th.—The further spread of the forest fires raging in Hungary has finally been prevented. In Transylvania, 400 houses have been burned in the village of Csikomos and thirty-three in the village of Kossuths. A public subscription has been opened for the relief of the homeless.

Terrible forest fires are raging in Galicia. The fire brigades and military detachments are trying to prevent the spread of the flames.

London, May 9th.—The American Exhibition was formally opened to-day. The weather is clear and sunny, and about 7,000 persons are in attendance. The bursting of a boiler during the morning prevented the starting of the machinery otherwise the programme of the opening ceremony was carried out. Hundreds of visitors ignored the ceremony of opening the regular exhibition and rushed to the grounds where the Wild West show performed.

Lisbon, May 9th.—Senor Macedo, Minister of Marine, tendered his resignation in consequence of a dispute in the Chamber with a Deputy, who struck the Minister in the face. The Deputy will be court-martialed. The Chamber of Deputies adopted a vote of confidence in the Government by a large majority. The marine portfolio has been intrusted to Senor Gomez.

Vienna, May 9th.—Herr Nordenfeldt is about to sign a contract with the Hungarian Government for the establishment of a gun factory with a capital of 4,000,000 florins. An order for 4,000,000 rifles, to be delivered in two years, is guaranteed.

Vienna, May 9th.—Count Andrássy has had a conference with the Emperor for the purpose of asking permission to make a public reply to the North German Gazette's statements respecting the Austro-Russian agreement of 1872.

Calcutta, May 9th.—It is rumored the Russians are collecting supplies at Chardqui, about 200 miles from the Afghan frontier, preparatory to an advance on Kharab.

St. Petersburg, May 9th.—The Russian Government has prohibited the sale of a drama composed by Count Tolstol for general circulation, and entitled "The Power of Darkness."

London, May 9th.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Chronicle* says Italy is arranging for a summer campaign against Abyssinia.

Paris, May 9th.—General Boulanger has drafted a bill for the experimental mobilization of the French army next October.

Vienna, May 9th.—The Emperor has sent \$5,000 for the relief of the victims by the fires in Hungary.

Dublin, May 9th.—In the case of John Dillon against Police Inspectors O'Brien and Davis, for assault and illegal seizure of money and papers at Loughrea, the Court of Queen's Bench has adjudged that the conduct of the police was lawful. It will be remembered that Dillon and other members of the league were closeted in a room in the hotel at Loughrea receiving and receipting for money paid them as trustees by tenants under the "plan of campaign," when the police, without warning, broke into the room and by force took from Dillon the money and papers he had in his possession at the time. Dillon at once had the inspectors who were responsible arrested, the plaintiff taking the ground that he was not violating any law, and that the action of the police was an assault unwarranted and illegal.

London, May 8th.—The Earl of Carnarvon writes to the *Times*, suggesting that as it is intolerable to allow the Dillon-*Times* question to rest in its present state, a special tribunal should be created outside of Parliament, which should be invested with full power to call and examine witnesses, and to the decision of which this matter will be left. While expressing confidence in the impartiality of the proposed tribunal, the *Times* says it is doubtful whether the Parnellites would consent to submit their case to such a tribunal. "But why," it asks, "should ingenuity be expended in devising an amateur tribunal. Is not the law of the land good enough for Parnell and Dillon?"

London, May 9th.—Samuel Cousins, R.A., the engraver, is dead. Cousins was born at Exeter, England, in 1801. After serving his apprenticeship and assisting in the execution of some very fine work, he devoted himself to mezzotint engraving, which brought him fame. He produced plates after several of Landseer's pictures, and also after the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Frederick Leighton and Sir John Millais. He was elected A. R. A. in 1838, and received honors in 1855. He retired in 1879. He vested in the hands of the Royal Academy £15,000, the interest of which is used for the relief of his less successful brother artists in sickness and old age.

Vienna, May 8th.—A hot fire broke out in the whole week throughout Hungary, drying the vegetation and rendering it inflammable. At Torozko 300 houses were burned and four lives were lost. The conflagration lasted two days. At Kaszberg a church and thirty-seven houses were destroyed and many houses were burned at the village of Moregyo. At Eperies all the churches and public buildings were destroyed and the cemetery was devastated. It is estimated that the total losses will reach \$2,500,000. Austrian insurance houses are rendered insolvent.

The fire at Nagykarolin was caused by a terrible storm of wind, which carried sparks to the distant woodlands and set fire to them. Altogether 400 houses were destroyed, and 5,000 people deprived of their homes are camping in the open air. Since the recent fire at Eperies many inmates of the convent and school have been missing. At the time of the fire several girls were killed by jumping from windows.

City of Mexico, May 8th.—President Raulo and Vice-President Dodge of the National Railway and party yesterday inspected the Pacific division of the road. The nominal sale of the company's property, in order to perfect the transfer to the new company, takes place on the 23rd inst. There is now nothing in the way of legal obstacles to the transfer of the property in this country to the new organization and work on the uncompleted section of the main line is expected to begin within a few months.

London, May 8th.—At the opening of the American exhibition to-morrow the Grand band will play. American and British national airs, after which Archbishop Furner will offer a prayer. Lord Ronald Gower will deliver an address of welcome and Sir Charles Russell will reply. Miss Lillian Nordica will sing the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Rule Britannia."

Vienna, May 8th.—A crowd of peasants incited by agitators, to-day attacked the Jewish quarters in a Moravian village. The peasants, who were armed with farm implements, brutally assaulted the Jews. Troops were sent from Preseck and succeeded in quelling the riot.

Havre, May 8th.—The French steamer *La Bretagne* Captain De Jonsselin, which sailed from New York April 30th, arrived here at noon to-day. She reports that during the night she collided with and sank a Norwegian bark. The crew of the bark were saved.

London, May 8th.—A fatal duel was fought at Peash on Saturday by two students. The weapons were pistols. One of the combatants was shot dead, the ball passing through his liver.

London, May 8th.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has asked the Spanish Government to explain its action in authorizing the formation of a coaling station on the Red sea.

Rome, May 8th.—It is stated that the Pope and the Czar are negotiating through a noble Lombard monk with a view to a reunion of the Greek and Latin churches.

Berlin, May 8th.—Experiments made by the War Office have proved that molinite decomposes if kept long, and therefore it is useless for war purposes.

London, May 8th.—Dispatches from Madrid say that rumors are current that a party of filibusters has landed in Cuba.

London, May 8th.—The transatlantic steamer *Champagne*, which left Havre Saturday at 9 a.m. for New York, collided at some distance from Havre with the freight steamer *Santos*, coming into Havre. The *Champagne* had a number of first-class passengers and 800 emigrants in the stowage. The collision produced a frightful panic. In the front part of the *Champagne* a hole was made in her at least two yards in width, on a level with the water line. The captain of the *Champagne*, Traube, saw that his only chance for saving the vessel was to beach her. He steered at

once for the coast and succeeded in getting the *Champagne* on the beach at the mouth of the Orne, upon the coast of the province of Arromanches. This is a very good beach and the vessel is perfectly safe so long as the sea remains quiet. A number of tugs and packet-boats were sent out from Havre late last night for the purpose of raising the *Champagne* and, if possible, to put her into port.

The *Santos* also received severe injuries and was badly stove in.

The panic on board the *Champagne* was frightful. Soon after the collision the scenes on board of the recently wrecked *Victoria* were repeated. The emigrants became wild with fear and made a rush for the boats. There was a very thick fog at the time of the collision. The emigrants succeeded in overpowering the officers and capturing the boats. In their haste and panic it is said some forty of them were drowned. The emigrants were mostly Italians. It is said that none of the first-class passengers were lost, and that the loss was confined entirely to the Italians, who lost their lives through their reckless attempts to capture the boats.

The *Champagne* was beached so soon after the disaster that there was no danger to the passengers. They were soon after taken off by tugboats from Havre and returned to port. There was a coal vessel and an English steamer in the neighborhood at the time of the disaster, and they came in time to take off part of the passengers from the two disabled vessels. Another portion of the passengers were brought back into port by the *Vulture*, a steamer of the Compagnie Transatlantique. The reports from Havre say that the *Champagne* can be easily refloated. The principal damage is to her cargo.

The reports from Havre are very conflicting as to the loss of life. Some of the dispatches place the number at twenty, while some of them reach as high as fifty. Nearly all agree that the loss was confined to the emigrants, still there are some dispatches that say some of the first-class passengers were lost also; a dispatch from one of the passengers who landed at Havre says that there were nine hundred emigrants among the passengers, and that the panic on board the vessel was perfectly frightful and that there was great loss of life. This same dispatch says that the *Santos* was sunk, but that her passengers were rescued.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Paris gives some different details from those sent to the *World* bureau early in the evening. It says: "The serious accident to the transatlantic packet boat *Champagne*, which took place at Havre yesterday, came as a blight on the opening of the Maritime Exhibition and the ceremonies and reception of the Cabinet Ministers. The *Champagne* was outward bound, and when off Arromanches, was run into by the steamer *Ville de Rio Janeiro*. Her fore part on the starboard side was stove in about six feet, seven inches above the water-mark. The other vessel sank shortly after the collision. There was a heavy fog at the time. This increased the terrible panic which reigned on board the liner. She had 1800 passengers for New York, and when the collision occurred there was a dreadful rush made for the boats, chiefly by the Italian emigrants. The quartermasters of the ship and five men tried to stem the human torrent, but in vain; and although they threatened the people with hatchets, many threw themselves headlong into the boats. In this way twenty people were lost.

The crew and passengers were taken off by the British collier *Vulture*, and were safely landed in Havre. The French steamer *Ville de Rio Janeiro* performed the same good office for the *Champagne* succeeded in grounding her off the Calvados coast on a sandy shore. The *Champagne* is a vessel of 6922 tons burden, and was one of the fastest of the five fine liners that ran between Havre and New York. Her master, Captain Traube, passes for a highly efficient sailor, and was formerly in the navy. The master of the *Ville de Rio Janeiro*, Captain Fenechal, says that he was going at half-speed, and did not hear the foghorn of the *Champagne*, as that of his own ship was also blowing. According to the reports received to-night, seventeen emigrant passengers and three of the crew of the *Champagne* were drowned. It is expected that the vessel can be floated, as the weather is highly favorable for the operation.

London, May 9th.—Reports from Havre indicate that the steamer *Champagne* will be floated within the next twenty-four hours and saved without great loss. None of the first-class passengers were lost. The number thought to be lost last night was between twenty-five and thirty. These were Neapolitan emigrants who fought their way through the sailors and captured the boats directly after the collision. This was the only incident like a panic. These Italians swarmed into one of the boats, and through the excessive weight brought upon it it broke away from the supports. They were thrown into the sea. The captain of the *Champagne* was then seeking to make land, and knowing that every moment was precious he did not attempt to stop to save these men. Seventeen of them, it appears, were afterward picked up, so that the loss at the outside cannot be more than twelve or fifteen.

The following is the statement of Captain Traube of the *Champagne*: He says that the collision occurred at the neighborhood of 11:30 o'clock Saturday morning. He was on watch at the time, where he had been ever since the vessel left Havre. It was foggy from the start. There were occasional gleams of light through the gloom, but at the time of the collision the fog was absolutely impenetrable. The fog horn of the *Champagne* was kept going constantly.

Says the captain: "I was upon the bridge with two officers, Barbe and Arsené. Accidentally we heard a light sound, nearly imperceptible, which resembled a whistle. I immediately gave orders to steer in the opposite direction. A second sound of the whistle was heard, which was louder. We then headed to the starboard directly, but at the same moment, and before we could make the slightest preparation, the terrible crash took place, followed by several shocks, for, through an unusual course, the *Ville de Rio*, which we did not at that time recognize in the fog, had stooped to the larboard and had come directly down upon us with great swiftness. As she sought to disengage herself from us she came back against us at three different times striking us more violently each time she came back. In a word the *Ville de Rio* bore down on us directly, and then struck us again in spite of our backing. The situation was grave. Our first and second bulkheads were filled completely with water at once. I stopped our machinery and looked out for the vessel

which had just struck us, but the fog was so thick that I could no longer find her. I thought that she had sunk, as I could obtain no response to my calls. I did not learn until afterward that she had sunk five hours after the collision, but that her crew had been saved by the *Ville de Borda*.

"I had then to look out for myself. Finding my researches in the direction of this unfortunate vessel fruitless, I had to look after the vessel which I have the honor to command, which was now threatened with foundering. I had to think of my passengers and emigrants. The passengers of all nationalities were admirable for their coolness and courage. The women showed themselves particularly calm, but, unfortunately, the Neapolitan emigrants, who were in the neighborhood of 500 in number, became panic-stricken. I had given orders to lower the boats, but, in spite of my orders and the energetic opposition of the crew, twenty or thirty of these emigrants seized upon boat No. 9 and the greater part of them were drowned. Their bodies have not been recovered, but what could I do? I could not have compromised the security and lives of my passengers and the ship itself in order to make a vain search for these unfortunate victims of their own imprudence.

"Kept my vessel directly ahead. I had seen an English collier about at the time, to which I had made a signal to follow me, as I was in distress. This vessel was the *Vulture*. I steered the *Champagne* on to the beach as a means of saving her. I was fortunate enough to succeed in this. The *Vulture* then came along by our side, and in perfect calm and in the most complete order I lowered my passengers into the boats and carried them to the *Vulture*. She in turn took them back to Havre."

The captain was very reserved when questioned concerning the responsibilities of the collision. He said that he had conscientiously performed his duty, and he could not understand how the *Ville de Rio* could have pursued such a course as she did after the signals were made. The captain thought it would take a number of weeks for the repairs of the *Champagne*.

Boat No. 7, which was captured by the Italian emigrants, was afterward picked up by the *Vulture*, with two or three men still living and clinging to it. The *Ville de Rio*, which was sunk, lost no one in either crew or passengers.

The following dispatch was received yesterday from Louis de Robian, the New York agent of the French steamers, by J. F. Fugazzi, San Francisco agent of the company: "The passengers on the *Champagne* were all saved except two emigrants, who foolishly jumped overboard. The accident occurred in a heavy fog. The *Bretagne* will take the *Champagne's* passengers. She will sail from Havre on Wednesday."

Havre, May 12th.—The steamer *La Champagne*, which was beached on the coast of Calvados after being damaged by a collision, has been floated and is now safely on the dock in this port. She came in unaided.

Havre, May 10th.—The cargo of the steamer *La Champagne*, which was beached on the coast of Calvados after having had a hole stove in her side by a collision with the steamer *Ville de Rio de Janeiro*, was recovered by salvors.

New York, May 13th.—The *Tribune's* Ottawa special says: The galleries of the House of Commons were crowded to their utmost this afternoon in anticipation of the delivery by Sir Charles Tupper, Finance Minister, of his budget speech. He began at 3:30 p.m., and spoke until about 10 o'clock, and was followed by Sir Richard Cartwright, from the Liberal side. Sir Charles said the expenditure for the present fiscal year was estimated at \$356,000,000, while the receipts would not reach over \$353,000,000, showing a deficit of at least \$3,000,000.

He paid a glowing tribute to the iron industry in the United States, and said that he was going to build such a wall of protection about Canada as regards both raw material and labor that in a short time the iron industry of Canada would rival that of the United States. He said the outlook for the country was of the brightest, the only cloud on the horizon being the threat of non-intercourse on the part of the United States. All parties in Canada were agreed that it was the duty of the Government to maintain Canada's admitted rights.

London, May 7th.—The wonderful British navy is as prolific in subjects for scandal as ever was our own. A local paper to-day says: "One of our new vessels no sooner leaves the dockyard than a fortunate discovery proves her to be quietly sinking. Such a discreditable mishap has just occurred to the *Langraf* off Plymouth, after \$54,868 had been spent in building her and a solitary sovereign laid out in alterations. After this, veracious estimates inform us that the docking business is necessary to patch her up and stop a disgraceful leak. Her sister-ship, the *Curlieu*, out a sorry figure off the same port under similar circumstances.

The Inman and International Steamship Company have arranged with J. and G. Thompson, the Clyde's bank builders of the *America*, *Aurania*, *Scotia* and other vessel for the Atlantic service, to build a large steamer similar to the one announced as contracted for last week, Messrs. Laird Brothers of Birkenhead being unable to lay down a vessel of the length necessary without alterations of their premises more extensive than they are willing to make, involving serious delay in delivery.

Paris, May 7th.—The condition of the public mind, which was excited by the street demonstration against the production of "Lohengrin," promises to be still further stirred up by the Government prosecutions of the people arrested for disturbing the peace and inciting the attack upon the German Legation. The editor of *La Revanche*, who is to be prosecuted for his articles inciting riot, is happy over his great advertisement, which is bringing him many subscribers, and is making him the hero of the hour. So great has been the excitement against the Germans during the last fortnight that the conservative French authorities are in constant fear of some demonstration which will make trouble. The French newspapers, which are in the main inclined to be sensational, are now, from patriotic motives, conservative.

In suspending the performance of "Lohengrin," the French Government is accused of weakness in yielding to mob influence, which a vigorous policy should have been able to suppress. The Paris mob is actuated by bitter hatred toward Germany, and unless controlled might become ugly, and acts directed against the German Embassy might force a war. On Friday the Embassy was guarded against any possible demonstration, and it was only withdrawn after "Lohengrin" was withdrawn.

London, May 7th.—A story of tragic misery is revealed in a card addressed by an indignant artist, T. C. Ferrar, to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. From his card it appears that S. H. Potter, a young English artist of great promise, has just died from sheer starvation. He was too proud to make his extreme want known. Although he was a good painter, he had no skill in selling his pictures, or in making himself known. Two years ago he had a picture on the line at the Royal Academy. This year he had a picture in a prominent place in the Grosvenor Gallery entitled, "Quiet Corner." Several months ago his beautiful picture was pawned for eighteen shillings, and was only redeemed with great difficulty. His death from starvation while his last and best picture was the subject for praise from critics, has made a positive sensation in art circles.

London, May 7th.—M. Chavath has been installed as the French President at Wallis Island, capital of the Wallis islands group in the South Pacific, in view of the possible German occupation.

Ottawa (Ont.), May 7th.—The famous suit of Wright vs. the Bell Telephone Company of Canada for cancellation of Edison patents owned by the latter, which would give the petitioner power to manufacture the commercial instrument in Canada, was dismissed this morning, with judgment to the effect that the importation of the commercial instrument was not an importation of any of the Edison inventions.

Madrid, May 7th.—The daughter of the Marquis of Sotomayor, who is to wed Senor Canovas Del Castillo, is a wealthy heiress, and has for the past 18 years been the belle of Madrid salons. She is 37 years of age. The Queen of Spain will bestow upon her the title of Duchess on the occasion of her marriage.

Paris, May 7th.—The *Siecle* denies the statement published in *Le Paris* that a defensive alliance has been concluded between France and other Powers. An official denial is also imminent.

Peeth, May 7th.—Two hundred houses have been destroyed by fire in the town of Nagy-Karoly, Transylvania. The castle of Count Karoly narrowly escaped destruction.

London, May 17th.—Archur's grave was the subject of interest to many visitors at Newmarket last week. Many had not been to headquarters since the closing days of the gathering, when the greatest jockey was defeated in the greatest race of the meeting. There was a string of poloists continually crossing the road toward the cemetery to glance at the white marble cross that marks the grave of Archur and his wife. Archur's name has not yet been engraved on the stone, but large white wreaths, left by loving hands quite recently, showed that this youthful couple were not forgotten even in the hurry and excitement of the Guinness week.

Berlin, May 7th.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* says: Mixed feeling of disgust and pity are aroused by the present state of France. The conviction is gradually growing that the efforts of those who undertook by quietness and common sense to refrain from adding to the popular passions will not last long or be able to stem the tide. The exchange of verbal assurances of peace between German representatives and M. Flourens, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, does not affect the belief in official circles that war cannot long be averted. The situation in Alsace-Lorraine increases the difficulty daily. The frontier posts on each side have ceased to exchange courtesies, and act as if war might break out at any moment. The police forces in Alsace-Lorraine have been strengthened and special watches set on French malcontents. Under this system arrests and expulsions are increasing. A decree issued by Prince Hohenzollern, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, revokes the functions of Mayor Humbert of Buchhorn. Among the notable expulsions are those of Herr Deligny, managing director of a Schillingheim factory; De Treves from Metz; Civil Engineer Romeil from Reinfeld, and two brothers named Schwitthardt, cabinet-makers, from Strasburg.

The Metz *Gazette* announces that the authorities will dissolve all societies and clubs refusing to admit Germans, and will endeavor to enforce the exclusive use of German as the official language throughout Alsace-Lorraine.

The *Tagblatt* advocates a plan to colonize the province by the gradual expatriation of French sympathizers, the purchase of land through the State assisted by the banks, the settlement of German farmers and special grants to soldiers of the reserve. In the mean time, there is no state of siege in Alsace-Lorraine, but the actual regime is quite thorough. French artisans hitherto employed in frontier towns are leaving, the French consuls sending them to France.

The French frontier populace indulge in hunts after Germans whenever they have a chance. An incident of this kind occurred at Belfast. A party of German excursionists, who made a trip from Freiburg to Belfast, were mobbed as soon as they were upon the public promenade. They were stoned and hooted by the crowd. A detail of gendarmes had to escort them to the station, where they were guarded until their train started.

New York, May 8th.—An Ottawa dispatch to the *Tribune* reports the loss of a package of \$10,000 in ten and twenty-dollar bills forwarded Friday by the Bank of Ottawa to the branch bank at Carleton place. The train messenger of the Dominion Express remembers receiving the package, but on reaching Britain, six miles out of the city, he discovered it was gone. Suspicion attaches to a well-known thief.

London, May 7th.—The elections of St. George's, Hanover square, gave a banquet this evening in honor of Mr. Goschen, who represents that district in Parliament. The Marquis of Salisbury presided. In a speech Lord Salisbury said that the Government, deriving support from all sides, was of a Unionist, not a Conservative Ministry. The best men of the Liberal and Conservative parties now saw nothing before them but the great subject of imperial interest, upon which they were closely agged.

Peeth, May 7th.—Unterhaus, Deputy of Italy, gave notice that he would question the Government as to the truth of the statement of the *North German Gazette* of Berlin, that a convention was concluded between Austria and Russia in 1877 dealing with the occupation of Bosnia.

Madrid, May 7th.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 209, to 50, adopted the bill establishing trial by jury.